

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

RENMIN RIBAO Examines Increasing Danger of Nuclear War [13 Jul] A 1

UNITED STATES

U.S. Cabinet Members Tender Resignations to Carter B 1

RENMIN RIBAO Describes Engels' Visit to United States [8 Jul] B 1

Vice Premier Receives U.S. Industrial Delegation B 3

SOVIET UNION

PRC Reply to USSR Talks Proposal Acceptable to Kremlin [KYODO] C 1

Radio Commentary on Soviet Oil Production C 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Vice Premier Li Xiannian Meets With KWP Delegation D 1

DPRK-KWP Stand on Nonalignment Reported D 1

Burmese Prime Minister Ends Visit to DPRK D 3

Japan To Improve Ground, Sea, Air Defense Capabilities D 3

Japanese Commentator Criticizes SRV Refugee Policy D 4

Deng Xiaoping Meets Komei Party Delegation D 4

Deng Xiaoping Receives Japanese Company Official D 4

Briefs: Japanese Women Lawyers; Chinese D 5

Pianist in Tokyo; Japanese Children's

Paintings

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Han Nianlong Holds Press Conference After SRV-PRC Talks E 1

XINHUA Report E 1

Beijing Radio Report E 2

AFP Report E 2

RENMIN RIBAO on PRC Attendance at Refugee Talks E 3

RENMIN RIBAO Calls for Solution to Refugee Issue [11 Jul] E 3

XINHUA Rebuts TASS Report on Refugee Issue E 4

Portuguese Communist Paper Denounces SRV Refugee Policy E 5

Accommodating Refugees Causes Chinese People Great Difficulties E 6

ASEAN Members Pledge Support to Thailand E 7

Suharto Ends Visit to Philippines; Joint Press Statement Issued E 7

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC, EEC Agree on Textile Shipments [AFP]	G 1
Wang Zhen, Gu Mu Meet With French Industry Minister	G 1
Vice Premier Gu Mu Receives Outgoing French Envoy	G 2
PRC Delegation Arrives in Geneva for Refugee Conference	G 2
European Tour Planned for Chinese Play, Theater Group [AFP]	G 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Report on Debate at OAU Summit in Monrovia	I 1
Egyptian Paper's View of USSR African Policy Cited	I 2
SPRY Market Secretary Holds Talks With Iranians	I 3
Briefs: Technicians in PDRY; Burundi Envoy's Reception; Insurance Group to Kenya	I 3

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Vice Premier Geng Biao Meets Venezuelan Envoy	J 1
Latin American Leaders React to Fall of Somoza	J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC To Allow Foreign Airlines To Use New Air Route	L 1
RENMIN RIBAO Article on Seeking Truth in Economic Work [17 Jul]	L 1
BEIJING RIBAO Interviews Economist on Service Industry Jobs [18 Jul]	L 4
Chen Yonggui Attends Memorial Meeting for Li Qingyu	L 5
GUANGMING RIBAO on Restoring Reputation of Condemned Economist [10 Jul]	L 6
Briefs: Publication of New Laws; National Science Commission	L 8

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Liao Zhigao on Development of Collective Ownership Undertakings	O 1
Ulanhu Concludes Visit to Quake-Stricken Areas in Jiangsu	O 1
Jiangsu CCP, Revolutionary Committees Hail Bumper Harvest	O 2
Jiangsu Provides Agricultural Credit Service	O 3
Briefs: Shandong Wheat	O 3

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI RIBAO Stresses Doing Well in Crash Reaping, Sowing	P 1
Henan First Secretary Duan Junyi Inspects Croplands	P 2
Chen Pixian Attends Hubei Swimming Competition	P 3
Briefs: Hubei Finance, Trade Forum; Hunan's Industrial Production	P 3

SOUTHWEST REGION

AFP Discusses Possible Return of Dalai Lama to Xizang	Q 1
AFP: Yizang Officials Discuss Independence Movement	Q 2
Briefs: Guizhou Agriculture; Sichuan Natural Gas; Xizang Capital Construction	Q 3

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO Urges Discussion of Truth Criterion [12 Jul]	S 1
Jilin Leaders Call on Model Worker Representatives	S 2
Liaoning Holds Meeting on Implementing NPC Directives	S 2
Briefs: Liaoning Youth in Science;	S 5
Liaoning Family Planning; Liaoning	
Cotton Cultivation	

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES INCREASING DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR

HK190539 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Chang Qing [1603 1987]: "What the Figures Tell You"]

[Text] Someone said that statistics are a special language. Although they are dull and dry, they tell a lot. This is very true. The statistics recently provided by the (International Peace Institute) in Stockholm prove this. The ("Yearbook of World Armament and Disarmament") prepared by the institute gives the following figures:

The whole world spends \$400 billion on weaponry annually with NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries accounting for 70 percent of the total expenditures.

The Soviet Union and the United States have deployed 14,000 strategic nuclear warheads. The explosive force of these warheads plus that of tactical nuclear warheads is more than 1 million times greater than that of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

In the early 1970's the number of weapons sold to the Third World countries increased by 15 percent annually, and, in the past 5 years, the rate increased to 25 percent annually. In 1978 the biggest arms exporting countries were the United States and the Soviet Union. The weapons exported by them comprised 74 percent of the world's total arms sales. Middle East countries, such as Israel, Iraq, Libya and Saudi Arabia, bought the bulk of the weapons sold by these two countries. In 1978, a total of 112 military satellites were launched throughout the world, 91 of them by the Soviet Union.

What do these figures tell us?

First, they show how large the world's military expenditures have grown--most of which is spent by the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Pitted against each other, these two large military blocs are expanding their armed forces and preparing for war; their arms purchase bills run to billions of dollars. The Warsaw Pact has surpassed NATO in strength. For example, the number of tanks in the Warsaw Pact is 2.7 times that of NATO, artillery 2.5 times, tactical aircraft 2.4 times and troops 1.2 times. Moscow is still not satisfied however. At a Warsaw Pact meeting last November, the Soviet Union persuaded member countries to increase their military expenditures. At the same time Moscow is haranguing daily about "detente" and "disarmament." What is the real truth? Statistics show that the Soviet Union is only paying lipservice to "detente" and "disarmament while it is actually expanding its arsenal and steadily increasing its military expenditures.

Second, it is horrifying to speak of the great number of nuclear weapons in the world. The atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima killed tens of thousands of people, and there are currently no less than a million such bombs in the world. What will come of them? Is it estimated that if the explosive force of the existing nuclear bombs is divided on a percapita basis worldwide, there would be three tons for every person. There are already so many killer weapons--but the Soviet Union and the United States still want more. They are continuously augmenting the numbers and improving the quality. What is most ridiculous is that Moscow has the audacity to boast that it worries about mankind's "right to life." With the awareness of bombs hanging overhead, who will believe that those deceitful words can bring real peace to the world?

I. 19 Jul 79

A 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

The question is often raised concerning why there is so much turmoil in the Third World, especially in the Middle East. Statistics again show the cause of instability there. The two superpowers are contending with each other for the control of the Middle East and neither of them will give in to the other. They have made a fortune at the expense of the people in the Middle East. Social-imperialists, in particular, sell weapons at high prices while chanting bombastic tunes about "support for the progresssive forces." In this way they are trying to kill two birds with one stone. Now it is clear that overt and covert rivalry is the reason for the turmoil in that region.

They carry on this rivalry on land, in the sea and also in space. They have turned the latest scientific achievements into tools for seeking hegemony. They are obtaining a great deal of intelligence from their satellites. In launching a large number of military satellites, the Soviet Union is aiming at aggression, expansion and world hegemony.

In a word, none of these figures shows that the world is heading for detente. On the contrary, all the figures point to the fact that military expenditures have increased, the number of weapons have been augmented, more ingenious ways of killing have been invented and the danger of war is greater than ever. Even the compilers of the year-book say: "Due to the steady improvement in the quality of strategic weapons held by the two superpowers, a nuclear war is becoming more and more likely." As the figures show, the source of such danger lies with the two superpowers. That is why we say, statistics are a special language--they are so convincing.

U.S. CABINET MEMBERS TENDER RESIGNATIONS TO CARTER

OW181420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 18 July--News from Washington: White House spokesman Powell announced on 17 July that all U.S. Cabinet members and high-ranking officials of the White House had tendered their resignations to President Carter on 17 July. Powell said: On the morning of 17 July President Carter held "serious and lengthy" meetings with all the Cabinet members and then with high-ranking White House officials. All the personnel attending the meetings tendered their resignations to Carter. He said: "The President will examine the matter meticulously and promptly."

According to REUTER reports, Washington officials held that during the middle of a presidential term, Cabinet members' "collectively tendering resignations is unprecedented in American history." UPI says that "such an action is apparently intended to allow Carter to reorganize the administration, which is in a predicament."

An official who attended the meeting said that there is no doubt that the President will accept some resignations.

When someone asked whether the resignations of the Cabinet members and high-ranking officials of the White House were tendered at Carter's demand, a White House official avoided answering, but said that the "resignations were tendered by the (incumbents)." In response to further questions, the official replied: "I feel that this is a proper step which should be taken at this time." O'Neil, a Democrat and Speaker of the House of Representatives, who met President Carter earlier on 17 July, said that Carter had talked about changing more than one Cabinet secretary.

Senate Republican leader Baker pointed out that this action shows that President Carter is confronted with "serious problems."

In the early part of July, when Carter summoned some governors and influential figures from various circles in society to Camp David to discuss energy and other problems, there were rumors in Washington that Carter would make important personnel changes in his administration. It was reported that the changes would probably involve some high-ranking officials such as Energy Secretary Schlesinger.

RENMIN RIBAO DESCRIBES ENGELS' VISIT TO UNITED STATES

HK19060, Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Zhou Xirong [0719 6932 2837]: "Engels' Visit to the United States in 1888"]

[Text] On 8 August 1888, the teacher of the proletarian revolution Engels, accompanied by Marx' daughter Eleanor, her husband Aveling and famous chemist Professor Schorlemmer, boarded the "S.S. Berlin" in Liverpool, England, and started his voyage across the vast Atlantic to the United States.

This trip across the Atlantic was one for which Engels had long been hoping. In January 1852, he wrote to his comrade-in-arms in the United States Weydemeyer, talking about his hope of making the trip. This hope, however, was not realized until 36 years later.

Engels was already 68 at that time. His thick sideburns had already begun to turn grey, but not a single one of his chestnut-colored hairs was white. He still looked rather young. Not long after the "S.S. Berlin" left Liverpool, he said in excitement: "I am impatient to see the new continent." During the voyage, regardless of the weather, Engels liked to stroll the decks. When he was stopped by some seats or other obstacles, he always pushed them aside instead of walking around. Eleanor said: "He sticks to one unchangeable principle: Whatever obstacle he may meet in his advance, he never shuns it, but jumps over or climbs over it."

Engels visited the United States chiefly for the purpose of sightseeing and rest. Before departing, he wrote to Marx' daughter Laura: "I go for sightseeing and not for propaganda, and chiefly for a change of air, so as to overcome my poor eyesight and my chronic conjunctivitis...." After Marx died, Engels was burdened with a heavy work load. In particular, the arrangement and publication of Marx' "Capital" had consumed a great part of his energies, causing a serious deterioration in his vision and tiring him out. At his doctor's instruction, he decided to take a sea voyage to the United States. To avoid interviews by reporters and other people, and not spoil his fun and defeat the purpose of his tour, he visited the United States under a pseudonym. He had previously written to his friends telling them he wanted to keep this journey in secret.

Engels arrived in New York on 17 August. He had a cordial meeting with Sorge, a close friend of his and Marx' during his late years and an activist in the U.S. workers movement. Aveling had reserved several rooms in a New York hotel. Engels did not live there for long. He moved to Sorge's house in Hoboken near New York. He once caught a cold but recovered very soon, thanks to the care of Sorge and his wife. In New York, Engels also met some friends, including Mrs Wischnewetzky who translated "The Condition of the Working England" into English. She was the wife of Harney Wischnewetzky, an activist in the workers movement in England.

On 27 August, Engels took a train from New York to Boston on the northeast coast, where he also visited Cambridge and Concord. He toured Concord and found that this city was very beautiful. However, he said: "This is a good place to be buried but not to live." After staying 7 days in Boston, he went to see the world-famous Niagara Falls. He praised this place for its beautiful scenery and fresh air. Then he drove along Lake Ontario to the St. Lawrence River, where he boarded a boat which took him downstream to Montreal, Canada. On the way, he visited Toronto, Port Hope and Kingston in Canada. From Montreal, he came back to Plattsburg in the United States and toured the Adirondacks which rise to 2,000 feet above sea level. Then he again took a boat to Albany passing through Lake Champlain and the bleak and desolate Lake George. The last leg of his journey was completed by sailing along the Hudson River to New York. Engels left the United States aboard the "S.S. New York" on 19 September and returned to London on 29 September. The whole trip took more than 50 days.

This trip gave Engels a deep impression of the people of the United States. In his unfinished "Impression of My Tour of the United States," he described the first group of American people he met on board the "S.S. Berlin." He noted: Most of them are lovely, energetic and robust. He added: "My first impression of the American people in no way suggests that they are superior to Europeans and that they are a complete new and young nation." When he arrived in Canada, through Lake Ontario, he found that the difference between the two countries was so striking that he thought he had come to a country which was obviously lagging behind and declining. He confirmed that the Americans' feverish enterprising spirit was needed to quickly develop a newly emerging country. At the same time, he pointed out that this enterprising spirit was "based on capitalist production." At the end of his journey, he said: "I am interested in the United States." "It is a paradise for capitalist production and one should to there and have a look." Marx never visited the United States. What Engels saw during his trip showed that Marx and Engels were entirely correct in saying that the United States was sufficient to testify to their basic analysis of the capitalist society.

I. 19 Jul 79

B 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

Engels was very pleased with his trip to the United States: although he experienced two hurricanes and was bitten by mosquitoes 68 times. He said: This was a very remarkable trip during which I learned a great deal. It was also a very pleasant, interesting and fruitful trip. He wrote in a letter to his brother (Heilmann) on his way back to Europe: "The trip has been very good for me. I feel as if I am 5 years younger. All my minor illnesses are gone. My eyes have improved." He also planned to make another trip the following year.

Back in London, Engels again devoted himself energetically to arranging and publishing the third volume of "Capital," an unfinished, urgent task left behind by his late friend Marx.

VICE PREMIER RECEIVES U.S. INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

OW171018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0945 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 17 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian stated here this morning that foreign corporations were welcome to invest in China and to run joint ventures with China. The vice-premier said this while discussing the newly-published law on joint ventures with a visiting United States industrial research delegation sponsored by Stanford Research Institute International (SRI). Under this law, he said, China would follow the principle of equality and mutual benefit, allowing its foreign partners to make profits.

He pointed out that China lacked experience in these kinds of endeavours and that the law on joint ventures adopted at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress was not perfect. "But it shows China's desire to cooperate with friends in other countries," the vice-premier stressed. The Chinese vice-premier said: "China mainly relies on its own efforts to carry out socialist construction. We have a policy of independence and self-reliance, but we also absorb funds and advanced technology from abroad. We want to send people abroad to study and also to invite foreign friends to China to pass on their experience."

Vice-Premier Li Xiannian then dealt with such questions as the proportion of investment allowed from foreign enterprises, duration of ventures and profits.

"China does not confine herself to the established international practice of 51 per cent and 49 per cent. The proportion of investment from foreign companies can be higher than 50 per cent. The duration may be ten years, 20 years or even longer," he added.

The vice-premier said that foreign investors could send abroad profits they earned from the joint ventures so long as they conform to Chinese law and tax policy. He said that such problems can be solved through friendly consultations with the Chinese departments concerned. Members of the delegation expressed their satisfaction at what the vice-premier had said.

Dr. Weldon B. Gibson, leader of the delegation and executive vice-president of SRI International, said that as China had just published its law on joint ventures, his delegation's visit to China came at the right time. Since their arrival in Beijing on July 10, he pointed out, they had had fruitful discussions with the Chinese departments concerned which would be beneficial to the relations and friendship of the two sides.

I. 19 Jul 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

C 1

PRC REPLY TO USSR TALKS PROPOSAL ACCEPTABLE TO KREMLIN

OW181245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 18 Jul 79 CW

[Text] Beijing July 18 KYODO--China has agreed to the Soviet proposal to hold working-level talks for normalization of the strained Sino-Soviet relations from mid-September alternately in Beijing and Moscow, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The Chinese reply to the June 4 Soviet proposal for holding of vice-ministerial level talks was contained in a note delivered to the Soviet Ambassador Ilya S. Shcherbakov in Beijing Monday morning, officials at the ministry said.

Upon hearing the Chinese authorities announcement, Soviet sources here intimated Wednesday that the latest Chinese response to the working-level meeting was acceptable to the Kremlin. The working-level talks, pending for long, are now most likely to be held in Moscow in mid-September. China said early in April when it abrogated the 30-year Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance that it was ready to open talks to improve relations between the two nations.

The Chinese delegation to the working-level talks would be headed by Wang Youping, Chinese vice foreign minister. It is not known who will lead the Soviet delegation.

The Soviet Union's final counterproposal on this issue was made last June when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko handed the Chinese Charge d'Affairs Tian Zengpei a [note] calling for normalization talks.

Agenda for the talks will be fixed at the outset of the bilateral talks in Moscow in September, Chinese sources said. But they are expected to include eventually the anti-hegemonism issue, Sino-Soviet border skirmishing and withdrawal of Soviet armed forces from the Outer Mongolian territory. The key principles governing the relations between the two nations, and expansion of bilateral trade and science and industrial technology cooperation, would also be discussed at the coming working-level talks.

The talks on the Sino-Soviet border conflicts would be separately held parallel to the vice ministerial-level talks to improve the strained relations, informed sources here said.

The Chinese and Soviet authorities have waged an increasingly bitter propaganda war and occasional border skirmishing since the late 1950's when the relations soured between Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON SOVIET OIL PRODUCTION

OW181053 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Commentary on current events: "Western Mass Media's Analysis of Soviet Union's Petroleum Production"]

[Excerpts] At present, the principal capitalist countries in the West are panic-stricken by an oil shortage.

Not long ago, the heads of state of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan held a summit meeting in Tokyo to discuss a policy for coping with the energy shortage.

Amid the petroleum panic, public opinion in the West was commenting on this question: Will an energy crisis like the one the West is now suffering occur in the Soviet Union?

The Soviet Union is the number-one oil-producing country in the world. Its oil output in 1978 reached 572 million tons, 19 percent of the world's total output. The Soviet Union produces about 11 million barrels of crude oil a day, one fourth of which is exported mainly to CEMA countries of Eastern Europe. These countries rely on the Soviet Union for 70 to 80 percent of their oil. At the same time, petroleum has become the Soviet Union's special source of foreign exchange.

The questions are: Will the excellent state of Soviet oil production be sustained for a long time? And will an energy shortage occur in the Soviet Union in the 1980's?

Opinions in the West differ on these questions, mainly due to the CIA's June 1977 report analyzing Soviet oil production. The report estimated that the Soviet Union would stop exporting oil to CEMA countries and some Eastern European countries as early as 1978 and no later than 1980. By 1985, the Soviet Union would become an oil-importing country.

The West has good reason to pay attention to Soviet oil production. A simple reason is that if the Soviet Union becomes an oil-importing country, it will certainly step up its contention for the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, where large quantities of oil are produced. This region is the main source of petroleum imported by the West, particularly the United States. The Soviet Union's emergence in this region will inevitably aggravate U.S.-Soviet rivalry. The U.S. paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said that the impact of a decrease in Soviet oil production might affect all parts of the world. This possibility of a decrease in oil production alone might stimulate the Soviet Union to presently step up its contention for influence and make a display of force in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf region and other areas. A noted Japanese military commentator, (Shin Murakami), said that it was possible that the dangerous situation might emerge in which U.S.-Soviet rivalry for oil might escalate to military conflict after 1985.

For these reasons, public opinion in the West has not only closely followed Soviet moves on the petroleum issue, but has also closely watched Soviet activities in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region. Western public opinion has also pointed out that the fact that the Soviet Union has stepped up its infiltration and expansion from the Horn of Africa to Afghanistan since the beginning of this year is certainly related to its petroleum strategy.

I. 19 Jul 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

VICE PREMIER LI XIANNIAN MEETS WITH KWP DELEGATION

OW181351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1326 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, met here this afternoon with a friendship delegation from the Korean Workers' Party. The leader of the delegation is Kim Hwan, a member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Li Xiannian and Kim Hwan expressed satisfaction with the rapid development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the determination to further the relationship.

Present for the meeting were Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department. DPRK Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su also took part in the meeting.

DPRK-KWP STAND ON NONALINEMENT REPORTED

OW182125 Beijing XINHUA in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, July 18 (XINHUA)--A report on a joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was made public here today.

According to the report, the meeting presided over by President Kim Il-song discussed a number of problems related to the non-aligned movement with the approach of the sixth summit conference by the non-aligned countries. President Kim Il-song gave a comprehensive analysis of the situation created in the non-aligned movement at present and made an important concluding speech on the development and strengthening of this movement.

The report says: "Stressing that it is the central task confronting the non-aligned movement today to defend itself from the attack of the imperialists and dominationists and hew out a new road for more powerfully developing itself, the meeting stated as follows with regard to the fundamental problems to be settled at the 6th summit conference of the non-aligned countries in Havana and the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on these problems.

"Adhering to the principles of the non-aligned movement, maintaining independence and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement--this is the most important task set before this movement at present.

"The non-aligned movement has the principles which were agreed upon by its member states and reaffirmed at the five summit conferences.

"Opposing imperialism, old and new colonialism, Zionism and all other domination forces, holding fast to independence, ensuring the free development of all peoples without partaking in any bloc on the principle of independence, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and non-aggression and cooperating with each other internationally--these are the important principles of the non-aligned movement.

"Abiding by the characteristics peculiar to the non-aligned movement and holding fast to the non-aligned policy and independence are the basic problem decisive of the destiny of this movement. If each of the non-aligned countries tries to draw outside forces into the non-aligned movement in violation of its principles and involve this movement in any bloc, this may endanger the existence of this movement itself. In particular, when one tries to amend the basic principle that the non-aligned movement should be outside blocs, a complicated situation may be caused without letup.

"The non-aligned movement can never be a movement serving any one bloc."

The report says: "Differences of views and disputes among the non-aligned countries are one of the factors hampering the unity and cohesion of this movement today."

"If the non-aligned countries are at feud and fight each other because of the difference of views and disputes, this only benefits the imperialists and inflicts losses on the non-aligned countries.... All the non-aligned countries should make every possible effort to defend the principles of the non-aligned movement and achieve the unity of cohesion of this movement."

It says: "In no case should the non-aligned countries allow the exercise of exclusive rights in the movement. The appearance of the tendency to exercise privileges will cause serious consequence in the unity and cohesion of the movement."

It says: "It is one of the fundamental tasks issuing from the mission of the non-aligned movement to check and destroy the aggressive and war policies of the imperialists, safeguard peace and security of the world and actively support the anti-imperialist liberation struggle waged by the oppressed nations."

"The existence of the military blocs of the big powers constitutes a constant factor that gravely menaces peace and security."

The report says that the non-aligned movement should fight, bringing the problem of dissolving all the military blocs to the fore. All the foreign military bases in other countries should be abolished and foreign troops withdrawn. Non-nuclear zones, peace zones should be built in various areas of the world. The non-aligned countries should check and foil the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war and actively support the struggle of the people for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new life.

It says: "The military bases and troops in other countries are in fact aimed to invade, subjugate, dominate and control these countries.

"Accordingly, this is at odds with the trend of our times that follow the road of independence, opposing all sorts of subjugation and nothing can justify it."

It adds: "The member states of the non-aligned movement should resolutely oppose the manoeuvres of the imperialists who are stepping up the arms race and increasing tension while making empty talks and deceiving the popular masses behind the curtain of 'peace' and 'disarmament.'"

It expresses support for and solidarity with the struggle of the Arab, African and Latin-American peoples.

I. 19 Jul 79

D 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

It says: "The economic interchange and technical cooperation among the non-aligned countries is a reliable guarantee for the independent national development and common prosperity."

"The joint meeting clarified once again that the DPRK Government would honestly discharge its duty as a dignified member nation of the non-aligned movement and do all it can to develop and strengthen the movement," the report says in conclusion.

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO DPRK

OW181530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, July 18 (XINHUA)--Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and his entourage left here this morning by special plane after concluding his official friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Among those seeing him off at the airport were Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Korean Administration Council, and Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister of Korea. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy Liu Yan was also present.

At the farewell banquet given by him here yesterday, the Burmese prime minister said that he was glad of gaining experiences from Korea during his visit and expressed thanks for it. He wished the Korean people new successes.

The Korean premier said that through the talks held during the visit, the two sides had exchanged views on the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and reached identical views in discussing questions of mutual concern. He stressed that the Korean people would do their utmost to promote the friendly relations between the two countries.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha visited the February 8 vinylon factory and the Ryongsong machine plant on July 16 and 17 respectively.

JAPAN TO IMPROVE GROUND, SEA, AIR DEFENSE CAPABILITIES

OW181339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 (XINHUA)--Japan's Defence Agency today published a "Mid-Term Service Estimate" designed to improve the country's defence capability in the five year period beginning next year.

The "Mid-Term Service Estimate" was made under the circumstances that the Soviet Union kept intensifying its military expansion in the Far East region and the area around Japan, thus seriously threatening Japan's security.

Under the "Estimate", the intercepting and warning capability of the air self-defence force will be improved by deployment of F-15 fighters and E-2C early warning aircraft. Anti-submarine patrol and the battle capability of the Marine Self-Defence Force will be strengthened by building new vessels such as destroyer escorts and submarines. The Ground Self-Defence Force will mechanize the 7th Division and merge it with the First Tank Regiment to form a new armoured division. As ASHII SHIMBUN wrote: The creation of the new division is to cope with the threat of the armouring and increasing fire-power of the Soviet Far East force.

I. 19 Jul 79

D 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

The Ground Self-Defence Force will improve its anti-tank fire-power and realise modernization of air mobility.

According to the "Estimate", members of the Marine Self-Defence Force will be increased by 3,650 men and Air Self-Defence Force by 1,800 men. The reserve of the Ground, Marine and Air Self-Defence Forces will be increased by 8,000 men.

JAPANESE COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES SRV REFUGEE POLICY

OW181724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1703 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 (XINHUA)--"The creation of refugee problem by the Vietnamese authorities proves that they are hegemonists pursuing counter-revolutionary politics," hospitalized noted Japanese commentator Yoko Matsuoka told XINHUA correspondent this afternoon.

After refuting the Vietnamese argument that one million refugees are the outcome of aggression by U.S. imperialism, she said: "Even if there are some people who had done evil during the U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam, they would mend their ways provided they are now in a socialist country. In China, the puppet emperor of "Manchuria" was able to turn a new leaf of life. The allegation by the Vietnamese authorities is therefore untenable."

She said: "I had a meeting with President Ho Chi Minh during my visit to Vietnam in 1964. He told me that while the struggles against French and U.S. imperialisms were still going on, reformation was already carried out among those Vietnamese who had been under prolonged colonialist rule. President Ho would not agree to the present assertion of the Vietnamese authorities if he were still alive."

She said that a great number of the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese citizens of Chinese origin have been politically persecuted and driven out by the Vietnamese authorities, and turned into refugees or displaced people. She went on to say that like Jew-baiter Hitler, the Vietnamese authorities have driven out the Vietnamese citizens of Chinese origin after confiscating all their property and belongings.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS KOMEI PARTY DELEGATION

OW281002 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 28 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met here this morning with the delegation from the Komei Party of Japan led by Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the party. They had a long and wide-ranging conversation. Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida attended the meeting. Zhang Xiangshan and Sun Pinghua, vice-presidents of the China-Japan Friendship Association, were also present.

DENG XIAOPING RECEIVES JAPANESE COMPANY OFFICIAL

OW291300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 29 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met with Konosuke Matsushita, chief consultant of the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Ltd., and his party here this morning.

I. 19 Jul 79

D 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping discussed with Mr. Matsushita ways of improving business management in China.

Mr. Matsushita said that his contact with Chinese people in the past four days had given him a sense of their enthusiasm for modernisation. He was sure that China would achieve the four modernizations, he added.

Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida attended the meeting.

Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, Cui Qun, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Sun Pinghua and Zhao Anbo, vice-president and advisor to the China-Japan Friendship Association.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE WOMEN LAWYERS FETED--Beijing, 29 June--Zhao Puchu, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, gave a banquet this evening here in honor of a friendship delegation of Japanese women lawyers. They had a cordial and friendly conversation in the course of the banquet. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 29 Jun 79 OW]

CHINESE PIANIST IN TOKYO--Tokyo, 22 June--Visiting Chinese pianist Liu Shikun played Chinese and Japanese piano solos here this evening which were well received by over 300 Japanese music lovers at a concert of "music today" sponsored by a Japanese department store. Musicians and composers from the United States, France, and Hungary who were invited to the "music today" listened to Liu Shikun's performance of Chinese modern music as well as Japanese music. His virtuosity and accomplished style won approval of the cultivated audience. Liu Shikun arrived here on June 18 for the concert at the invitation of the Tokyo Music of Japan and the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association. On June 20 and 21, he also played works of Beethoven, Liszt and Mozart to the warm appreciation of his Japanese fellow-musicians. The Chinese pianist will continue his concert tour in Tokyo and Osaka. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2035 GMT 22 Jun 79 OW]

JAPANESE CHILDREN'S PAINTINGS--Taiyuan, 6 June--An exhibition of Japanese children's paintings has been drawing many visitors including children, workers, peasants, artists and teachers since it opened here on June 15. On display are 152 children's paintings which were all presented by Japanese friends who have visited this city in recent years. Themes include ships and sea, colourful dragonflies, crabs, flowers and Japanese landscapes. Commenting on the exhibition, art teacher Ji Guilian said: "Most of these paintings reflect directly the Japanese children's life, their experience and their way of thinking. They help children to observe, analyse and express themselves." The exhibition is sponsored by the city's Children's Palace. Deputy head of the palace, Xing Jianyi, said: "Our aim in holding this exhibition is to enhance friendship and cultural exchange between the children of China and Japan. To live in friendship from generation to generation is the hope of the people of both our two countries." [Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW]

HAN NIANLONG HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER SRV-PRC TALKS

XINHUA Report

OW181328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA)--The relations between China and Vietnam have been seriously jeopardized in recent years as the Vietnamese authorities went all out in pursuance of a policy of anti-China hostility and regional hegemonism, said Han Nianlong, vice-foreign minister and head of the Chinese Government delegation, here this afternoon.

He told a press conference following the eighth plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations that the Chinese people are the immediate victims of Vietnam's drive for regional hegemony. He said, "in Indochina, Vietnam has launched a massive invasion of Kampuchea and tightened its control over Laos so as to set up an 'Indochinese federation' and play the overlord in Southeast Asia. This was directed, in part, at China." The vice-foreign minister added, "Therefore, the negotiations between China and Vietnam will begin to bear on the crux of the matter only when this question of anti-hegemonism is taken up. Otherwise, the normalization of relations between China and Vietnam and the maintenance of peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia will be nothing but sheer rhetoric."

Answering questions by newsmen, Han Nianlong said that the Chinese Government delegation had at the first round of the negotiations put forward the eight-point proposal of principles for handling the relations between China and Vietnam. The first and second points of the proposal explicitly set forth the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of not seeking hegemony that the two sides should jointly abide by. The second point of the proposal stipulates: "Neither side should seek hegemony in Indochina, Southeast Asia or any other part of the world, and each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony," and "Neither side shall station troops in other countries, and those already stationed abroad must be withdrawn to their own country. Neither side shall join any military blocs directed against the other, provide military bases of other countries to threaten, subvert, or commit armed aggression against the other side or against any other countries."

He said that Vietnam is still carrying out continued armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese borders and occupying Chinese territory of some Nansha Islands, and hundreds of thousands of its armed forces are occupying Kampuchea and Laos. How can the relations between China and Vietnam be improved so long as the crux of Hanoi's frantic pursuance of regional hegemonism remains unsolved, he asked. When asked about the Chinese side's anticipation of the prospect of the negotiations, Han Nianlong said, "The Sino-Vietnamese negotiations are conducted under the initiative of China. China has always favoured that the problems between China and Vietnam should be settled through negotiations. Although the eight meetings of the negotiations have led to nowhere, we still have patience to go on with them. We hope the negotiations will bear some fruits." He went on, "Solution of the question does not lie with the Chinese side alone. This reminds me of Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Phan Hien's remarks to newsmen after the first round of negotiations in Hanoi. Phan Hien said that the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations might require one year, or five years, or even still more time, adding that so far as the Vietnamese side was concerned, it had plenty of time and had many vice-foreign ministers getting ready for the job. From Phan Hien's remarks one can see how much faith the Vietnamese side has put in the negotiations." Dinh Nho Liem, leader of the Vietnamese Government delegation, also held a press conference this afternoon.

Beijing Radio Report

OW181807 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] At a press conference on the eighth meeting between the Chinese and Vietnamese government delegations, Han Nianlong, vice foreign minister and head of the Chinese Government delegation, pointed out this afternoon that the Vietnamese side continues to refuse to negotiate on the principle of not seeking hegemony put forward by the Chinese side and that no progress was made at this morning's talks.

Han Nianlong said: It is precisely the regional hegemonism being pursued by the Vietnamese authorities that has caused the tense situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia and the present tension between China and Vietnam. Therefore, the negotiations between China and Vietnam will begin to bear on the crux of the matter only when this question of hegemonism is taken up. Answering a question by a foreign newsman, Han Nianlong cited a host of facts as proof that Vietnam has been practicing regional hegemonism. He said: When we say that Vietnam is a hegemonistic country, we base that on facts; this is not just a name or rhetoric. When we say that Vietnam is a hegemonistic country, we are not discussing the academic definition of hegemonism but we are talking about a conclusion based on Vietnam's concrete deeds.

Answering another foreign newsman's question of how long the negotiations would last, Han Nianlong said: The Sino-Vietnamese negotiations are being conducted under the initiative of China. China has always favored that the problems between China and Vietnam should be settled through negotiations. Although the eight negotiating meetings have led nowhere, we are still willing to continue them. We have patience and are willing to make efforts together with the Vietnamese side so that we will be able to make progress at the negotiations. A solution of this question does not lie with the Chinese side alone. This question can be solved only when both sides are sincere at the negotiations.

AFP Report

OW181309 Hong Kong AFP in English 1235 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (AFP)--China is prepared to cooperate with other countries to share the "burden" of refugees from Indochina, according to its means, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong said here today. Mr Han made the statement at a press conference held at the end of the eighth session of Sino-Vietnamese talks, which was as fruitless as the previous rounds.

Asked what position China would adopt at the Geneva conference on Indochina refugees later this week, Mr Han said: "We will try our best to cooperate with other countries in working out whatever is possible in our means, in helping to share the burden." The Chinese negotiator, Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin, left for Geneva today at the head of a delegation. Mr Han recalled that China was the first victim of the refugee exodus, having accepted and settled in southern provinces more than 240,000 refugees from Vietnam since March 1978. This exodus was continuing, he said.

Asked how long he expected the currently stalemated Sino-Vietnamese talks to go on, Mr Han cast doubt on Vietnam's sincerity. He quoted Hanoi's previous negotiator Phan Hien as having told him when he left Hanoi at the end of the first series of talks that they could continue for five years or more. "They told me they had ample time and an ample number of vice-ministers," he declared. "But they have changed their vice-minister and I am still heading the Chinese delegation," he added laughing. Turning to the latest meeting this morning, Mr. Han said he and his Vietnamese opposite number Dinh Ngo Liem agreed on one point. "No progress" had been made.

Like the Vietnamese vice-minister who had held a separate press conference earlier, Mr Han stressed however: "We have patience." Replying to a question, Mr Han emphasised the "crucial" need for "antihegemonism." Recalling China's opposition to Hanoi's entire foreign policy he declared: "This is not an academic question but a sighting on actual deeds."

RENMIN RIBAO ON PRC ATTENDANCE AT REFUGEE TALKS

OW190844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY in a commentary today, accuses Vietnam, which is to be in the dock at the upcoming Geneva meeting on refugees, of acting as an overlord and trying to dictate who is to attend the meeting and who is not.

The commentary says, Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son in an interview with TASS stressed that it was "not necessary" for China to attend the meeting. Hanoi knows clearly what kind of position it will have at the Geneva meeting. Therefore, it vigorously opposed the convening of the meeting right from the beginning. When [the SRV] failed, it tried to undermine the meeting by putting up obstacles and restrictions to it.

As is known to all, the commentary notes, more than 250,000 Vietnamese refugees have entered into China and more are still pouring in, bringing heavy burdens on the country. China is a country which suffers first and most from Hanoi's policy of exporting refugees. Why is it "not necessary" for China to attend the meeting? To tell the truth, Hanoi said this out of the fear that China will expose the root cause of the refugee problem at the meeting. Hanoi and its protector, Moscow, are vigorously attacking the countries which have denounced Vietnam, saying that they are "whipping up an anti-Vietnam campaign". Does it mean that Hanoi should have a free hand to create and export refugees, bringing difficulties onto other countries, and the victimized countries are not allowed to speak out the truth at an international meeting?

Hanoi carries out aggression and expansion, expels and ill-treats refugees. All justice-loving people have a right to oppose, denounce and stop it. Otherwise, the entire international community would be reduced to the plight as the Indochina Peninsula faces today. For peace in the Indochina Peninsula, Southeast Asia and the world at large, China will surely speak out against Vietnam's policy of aggression and expansion with Soviet support, the commentary stresses.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR SOLUTION TO REFUGEE ISSUE

HK180121 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 79 p 5 HK

[Short commentary on international affairs: "Cure the Disease or Its Symptoms?"]

[Text] The steady stream of refugees exported by the Vietnamese authorities has created a very great difficulty for and imposed a heavy burden on the countries of Southeast Asia. The other countries that have been asked to increase their intake quotas are all finding it very difficult to cope with the situation. People of foresight and vision are becoming increasingly aware that taking in refugees for humanitarian reasons cannot fundamentally solve the problem. Some of the people have put it aptly: You take in a thousand, they will push out two thousand; you take in five thousand, they will push out ten thousand. This shows that alleviating the symptoms is not the answer. Only by preventing Vietnam from creating and exporting refugees can the refugee problem be solved.

The five ASEAN countries are deeply affected by Vietnam's large-scale export of refugees. From harsh practical experience, they have become deeply aware that a permanent solution must be found to effectively put a stop to the flow of Vietnamese refugees. The conference of foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries in Bali correctly pointed out: "To move toward a solution on the international level, we should put the stress on solving the problem at the source." The one who started the trouble should be the one to put an end to it. If the international body and the countries concerned will not touch the background, aim and motive of the Vietnamese policy of exporting refugees, do not dare to criticize the policy of genocide and the outrages committed by Vietnamese chauvinism in defiance of public opinion and associate the overweening ambition of Vietnam to swallow up Indochina and its vain attempt to dominate Southeast Asia with the backing of Moscow, then the Vietnamese authorities will think that the international body and countries concerned are weak and gullible. They will, therefore, more boldly use the refugee problem as an instrument for political blackmail and to create disasters in other countries. Foreign Minister Rajaratnam of Singapore incisively pointed out: If the scheduled international conference "is to discuss with Vietnam the so-called humanitarian question" then it will be tantamount to "being duped by Vietnam." "If we go to Geneva to discuss the cause, then it will be worthwhile. Once you see the cause of the problem, you will see Vietnam."

The righteous call of the ASEAN countries is receiving response and support from more and more countries. Foreign Minister Peacock of Australia recently pointed out: "We have wasted too much time in merely considering the problem of the (refugee) problem without considering the cause." Foreign Minister Sonoda of Japan also stressed: "The important thing regarding the Vietnamese refugee problem is to put a stop to it at the root. We must turn off the tap." This explains that more and more countries understand that such humanitarian measures as increasing the intake of refugees and allocating more relief funds should be taken to solve the pressing needs of the refugees, but this is not a radical solution.

The Vietnamese authorities are the principal culprits in the export of refugees. What they fear most is a radical solution, for this will touch the political nature behind its policy of exporting refugees. Recently, Pham Van Dong suddenly declared: "We have decided to go to Geneva; we are prepared to solve this problem. There is one condition, however, and that is that we must deal with it purely from the humanitarian view." What a high-sounding phrase! These words coming from the Vietnamese authorities, who have inhumanly exported and ruthlessly killed a million refugees, are indeed a great satire! In the minds of the Vietnamese authorities, "purely" humanitarian means getting other countries or the international conference to paint its inhuman policy of "exporting refugees" with protective color and covering it with a mantle of "legitimacy" so that it can more brazenly expel refugees. The Vietnamese authorities are used to playing all kinds of dastardly tricks. People must heighten their vigilance against falling into the trap set by them.

XINHUA REBUTS TASS REPORT ON REFUGEE ISSUE

OW181634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA correspondent)--TASS has produced probably the most sensational news to date about the refugees by telling the world that "they are not Vietnamese at all".

"They Are Not Vietnamese at All" is the title of an article released by the Soviet news agency on July 13. The article blamed Western media for "sparing no efforts to slander the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as the villain who has dumped hundreds of thousands of people from the place where they have lived for generations to other countries in Indochina, Malaysia and Thailand."

It is slander, the article asserted, because the hundreds of thousands of refugees "are not Vietnamese at all" and "many of them have come not from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, but from China." But the fact remains that it is Vietnam not China which has produced and exported nearly a million refugees, has set up a government office in charge of this sordid business and has extorted from the refugees about 3,000 million U.S. dollars worth of gold and hard currency before dumping them at sea. It is Vietnam which is standing in the dock before the conscience of the world.

TASS apparently forgot that there are several hundred thousand living witnesses in Southeast Asia and other countries who can tell the authorities concerned of their own tragic experience. They can tell the true story of how the Vietnamese authorities reduced them to refugees and drove them out of their own land. It is a well-established fact that the refugees who have been dumped overseas are Vietnamese citizens. Among them are some people of Chinese ancestry, whose families have lived in Vietnam for generations, others of Kinh nationality (the majority nationality of Vietnam) and some from a number of minority nationalities. Until this new invention of TASS, the Soviet press had not thought of denying this fact. An article in the newspaper RURAL LIFE on July 7 wrote: "Among the Vietnamese people...several hundred thousand had fled in fear of a war and have been wandering and looking for shelter in neighbouring countries." What is more, the Soviet press has regarded those Vietnamese of Chinese descent as a minority nationality in Vietnam. The government newspaper IZVESTIYA once wrote: "Vietnam is a multi-national country with a population of 50 million. It is inhabited by more than 60 nationalities,...the Hoa people number close to 1.3 million."

The Vietnamese authorities themselves have not denied the fact that they have been exporting their own people. They have officially made known their intention to continue to export 10,000 refugees each month. It is on the strength of this incontrovertible evidence that Singapore's foreign minister with burning indignation denounced the Vietnamese authorities as "the villain of today" who pursues a "policy of wholesale massacre." In their joint communique the ASEAN foreign ministers who met at Bali, Indonesia, at the end of last month, pinpointed Vietnam as the source of the current exodus of Indochinese refugees. "As the country responsible for the exodus, Vietnam has a decisive role to play in the solution of the problem," the communique said. Thus, in making the sensational pronouncement that the refugees "are not Vietnamese at all," TASS has contradicted what the Soviet press has said as well as Hanoi's officially declared position.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PAPER DENOUNCES SRV REFUGEE POLICY

OW170948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0942 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Lisbon, July 16 (XINHUA)--EM LUTA, organ of the Central Committee of the Portuguese (Marxist-Leninist) Communist Party, has called for exerting pressure on Vietnam to compel it to renounce expansionism and cease genocide.

A commentary carried in the latest issue of the paper denounces the Vietnamese Government for launching war of aggression after its people have fought against imperialist aggression. Instead of working for economic rehabilitation, the Vietnamese Government has embarked on a military adventure at the instigation of the Soviet Union, the commentary says. As a result, large numbers of Vietnamese have fled and are fleeing the country, as they do not want to serve as cannon fodder and suffer hunger, it points out.

The commentary notes: "To Hanoi, the trade in refugees has become an important source of foreign exchange. Refugees have even become its principal item of export. This filthy trade is very profitable. It is surely very useful (for Vietnam) to repay Soviet 'aid' and arms." It points out that Vietnam's export of refugees has brought a series of political, economic and security problems to the Southeast Asian countries. The commentary calls on the whole world to bring pressure to bear on Vietnam to force it to abandon its policy of exporting refugees.

ACCOMMODATING REFUGEES CAUSES CHINESE PEOPLE GREAT DIFFICULTIES

OW191256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA)--By July 10, the total number of refugees driven into China by the Vietnamese authorities reached some 251,000, causing the Chinese people great difficulties.

Since March 20, over 49,000 refugees have been driven into China, and the expulsion of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities continues to increase. So far, the governments at various levels in Guangdong, Guangxi and Fujian have done their utmost to provide accommodation for some 209,000 refugees. Efforts are being made to accommodate a further 41,000 refugees. Many of them are still stranded in Chinese border ports or huddling in makeshift dwellings still without food, clothing and lodging. Most of the refugees are Vietnamese nationals of Chinese origin, Vietnamese minority nationalities and people of the Kinh nationality.

The refugees disclosed that in line with instructions from the Vietnamese central authorities, all Vietnamese of Chinese origin and their relatives, and Vietnamese citizens, including minority people, who wanted to remain friendly with China, had to leave Vietnam. As a result, many villages inhabited by minority nationalities have been reduced to "ghost" towns and whole islands formerly inhabited by fishermen have been evacuated.

The refugees also told of the cruel means used by Vietnamese authorities to expel them. Many of them were beaten up and robbed prior to being forced to leave Vietnam empty-handed escorted by security men. The Vietnamese refugees had to buy boats from the Vietnamese Government at high prices. With the dilapidated boats and no grain, water, or fuel the refugees could not stand the long journey at sea and so have come to China. By the end of June, two motorised junks carrying over 360 refugees drifted out to sea for two to three days and became damaged. One junk was forced to make for Bailong in Fangcheng County, Guangxi, but the junk failed to reach the beach and was smashed by waves. The other junk also collapsed when it reached the beach.

ASEAN MEMBERS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO THAILAND

OW181401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, July 18 (XINHUA)--Four ASEAN countries have pledged support to Thailand in the event that its sovereignty is violated, said Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun in an exclusive interview with the NATION REVIEW on July 16.

Promising that Thailand will "continue applying pressure of various kinds to get foreign troops out of Kampuchea," the foreign minister stressed that bilateral military cooperation between ASEAN countries would be intensified if the situation in Indochina deteriorates. Commenting on the forthcoming international conference on **refugees**, Uppadit said that "we just cannot forget politics in the refugee problem." The "root cause" of the refugee problem must be thrashed out, he declared.

SUHARTO ENDS VISIT TO PHILIPPINES; JOINT PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED

OW181405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Manila, July 18 (XINHUA)--Indonesian President Suharto left here today by plane after a working visit to the Philippines.

During his stay in the Philippines, President Suharto had two meetings with President F. Marcos. President Marcos told pressmen this afternoon after he saw the Indonesian guests off at the airport that "the discussions were wide-ranging, covered all subjects under the sun including the refugee problem, security problem, the problem of joint patrol in our boundaries and the cooperation existing between the two countries in relation to our military exercises".

A joint press statement issued following the meeting of the two presidents said that "The two presidents expressed their belief that ASEAN continues to play a significant role in promoting peace, stability and progress in the Southeast Asian region. They expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved by ASEAN thus far and welcomed once again and endorsed the joint communique of the twelfth ASEAN ministerial meeting held in Bali as a prerequisite for promoting peace, stability and prosperity in the region".

The statement said the two presidents expressed grave concern over the outpouring of thousands of refugees throughout Southeast Asia and "called on Vietnam to contribute to a lasting solution to the problem by regulating and eventually stopping the flow of refugees from its source".

It also stressed that the two presidents "reaffirmed their strong commitment of support to measures agreed upon at the recently concluded UNCTAD conference held in Manila. "The two heads of government agreed to intensify their countries' economic cooperation on a bilateral level and in concert with the other ASEAN members," the joint statement added.

PRC, EEC AGREE ON PRC TEXTILE SHIPMENTS

OW181041 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (AFP)--The European Economic Community (EEC) and China today reached an agreement on the shipment of Chinese textiles to the community. No details of the agreement were available, but a French source said that France was opposed to the accord.

The agreement, reached after nine days of talks here, was initiated by Tran Van Tinh, special EEC commission negotiator, and the head of a Chinese delegation, Mrs Han. The negotiations were conducted in parallel with the first session of the China-EEC Joint Commission, whose deliberations began yesterday.

The French source said France regards the overall ceilings for the import of Chinese textiles agreed by the Europeans as being at variance with the EEC position and that of France on textile imports as a whole. France considers that the EEC Commission has gone beyond the mandate it received from the EEC Council of Ministers for these negotiations and that it has interpreted the mandate wrongly. The French view is that, if the EEC is able to admit a steady rise in Chinese textile shipments while adhering to the overall maximum for textile imports, France would be "the first to favour this evolution." French Industry Minister Andre Giraud, currently in Beijing, declined to take part in the negotiations on textiles. The problem is not one between France and China but concerns France and the EEC, the source said.

This is the second time in just over one month that the question of Chinese textile exports has led to friction with a trading partner of China, observers said. China's negotiations with the U.S. in Beijing on this subject ended in failure.

WANG ZHEN, GU MU MEET WITH FRENCH INDUSTRY MINISTER

OW181430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen today told French Minister of Industry Andre Giraud that China hoped to acquire up-to-date techniques in electronic information engineering in telecommunications from France on the principles of mutual benefit and reciprocal favoured treatment. He added that there were broad prospects for Sino-French cooperation in this field.

Minister Giraud replied that France also looked forward to greater economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. They made their remarks this morning when the Chinese Vice-Premier met M. and Mme. Giraud and the delegation led by the French minister.

In another meeting later this afternoon, Vice-Premier Gu Mu told the French guests that economic and trade relations between China and France would see more satisfactory growth with the readjustment of China's economy. Minister Giraud said that his delegation was here to seek better ways of expanding French-Chinese cooperation. He mentioned in particular France's interest in the prospects for stronger cooperation in the fields of energy, electronic information and metallurgical machinery. French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud was present at both meetings.

I. 19 Jul 79

G 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

VICE PREMIER GU MU RECEIVES OUTGOING FRENCH ENVOY

OW181331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA)--Gu Mu, vice-premier of the State Council met this afternoon with Claude Arnaud, French ambassador to China, who is at the end of his term of office.

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GENEVA FOR REFUGEE CONFERENCE

OW182203 Beijing XINHUA in English 2155 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 18 (XINHUA)--Zhang Wenjin, head of the Chinese delegation to the Geneva International Conference on Indochinese Refugees, told the press here today that his delegation hoped that the meeting would not only work out urgent relief and resettlement measures, but also find ways and means to put an end to the man-made international disaster.

He made the statement upon arrival here with the Chinese delegation this evening. Welcoming the Chinese delegation at the airport were representatives of the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Canton of Geneva. Yi Suzhi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese permanent mission to the U.N. office in Geneva, was also present.

"The question of Indochinese refugees," Zhang Wenjin said, "is not a purely humanitarian issue. It involves the lives of over one million people, many of whom have already died. What is more, it greatly menaces the peace and stability in Southeast Asia as a whole." "It should be noted that the refugee problem is closely related to the fact that the independence and sovereignty of some countries in that part of the world are being trampled upon or seriously threatened by military invasion. Naturally this tragic situation gives rise to deep worry and concern all over the world," he stated. He said that the Chinese delegation will do its utmost to work for the success of the meeting.

EUROPEAN TOUR PLANNED FOR CHINESE PLAY, THEATER GROUP

OW190343 Hong Kong AFP in English 0230 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (AFP)--For the first time in the 30-year-old history of the Chinese Peoples Republic, a drama company will take a contemporary Chinese play to Europe.

The play's leading actor, Yu Shizhi, told AFP here that his company, the Theatre of the Capital, was scheduled to stage "The Teahouse" by Lao She in a tour of several European countries late this year or early in 1980. Negotiations for the tour were still in the early stages, he said, but his company expected to perform in West Germany, Britain, and possibly France.

"The Teahouse", written in 1957, cost dramatist Lao She his life. Its controversial subject and treatment brought him persecution at the hands of the Red Guards, and in 1966, like the play's protagonist, he ended it by taking his own life. At present "The Teahouse" is playing to packed audiences in Beijing, the enduring smash hit of this and several past theatre seasons.

Its star, Yu Shizhi, who at 52 is one of China's leading box-off draws as well as being on the permanent committee of the People's Consultative Political Conference, told this correspondent that Chinese playwrights were still trying to recover from the crippling influence of "the gang of four".

And this, he added, was still more than two and a half years after the removal of Mrs Jiang Qing, for 10 years the tyrannical dictator of Chinese arts and letters.

Yu Shizhi deplored the artistic obstacle of censorship. "We have to get past several levels of censorship before getting clearance from the authorities. Before the Cultural Revolution we could decide for ourselves what to play". He added: "That veritable monster Jiang Qing laid down that everyone had to consult her. We must change that situation". "The Teahouse" had to be officially cleared by the Central Committee's propaganda chief, his assistant, and the minister of culture before it could be staged for the first time abroad.

The actor said the Chinese theatre was at present going through a grave crisis. "It's pitiful how today's writers know so little about what they are writing. You get the feeling that what is written has nothing to do with real life", he said. He noted the unreal way that playwrights portrayed those opposed to the gang of four when [word indistinct] was at the height of [word indistinct] power--when, in fact, no one dared to speak out against the gang. "We need a Chekov some subtlety", he said, "but writes simplify too much". [sentence as received] Between March and December of last year, the theatre of the capital was given 122 play manuscripts--and not one of them was good enough to be accepted, Yu Shizhi said.

On the acting side, the situation is scarcely any brighter. "The older generation is too old, and the younger generation too young," he said. This he again put down to the effects of the Cultural Revolution and the baleful influence of Mao's widow. The poor education of the period produced a "lost generation". The young had no culture. As a result, the players of that generation in the theatre of the capital are a mediocre lot. Though they held on grimly to their jobs in the company, "they have no future in this profession", he declared. Among those young actors he referred to, there are probably today certain of the former Red Guards who so mercilessly persecuted the author of "The Teahouse".

Yu Shizhi sadly recalled how his longtime associate Lao She was beaten up in the Theatre of the Capital by Red Guard bullies, then went home to kill himself. All the company's members suffered persecution from the ultraleftists between 1966 and 1968, he said. The players were assigned to humiliating tasks, he said. Eventually, however, the time came when the persecutors themselves became the victims, as Lin Biao forsook them. The fate of many was to be a decade spent in a labour camp. "They were even more persecuted than we and many of the young had no hair at all when they came back", Yu Shizhi recalled. "They came back to us and we told each other: 'You persecuted me and I persecuted you--now we'll cosign all that to the Pacific Ocean'." The play Yu Shizhi and his company are bringing to Europe is a realistic portrayal of three periods of modern Chinese history as seen through the eyes of a teahouse owner: First 1898, the twilight year of the doomed and ineffectual Qing Dynasty, then 20 years later, the chaotic era of the war lords and their foreign mentors, finally the Kuomintang years on the eve of the Communist revolution.

"The Teahouse" concludes with the suicide of its protagonist, embittered and discouraged by the corruption, tyranny, and police persecution throughout the three periods portrayed. "Lao She was prophetic", the actor concluded. "In the fifties we thought situations depicted in the play were over for good, but we saw them appear once more with the arrests under the gang of four".

REPORT ON DEBATE AT OAU SUMMIT IN MONROVIA

OW190818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Monrovia, July 18 (XINHUA)--The 16th OAU summit conference concluded its general debate tonight. President M. Kerekou of Benin first took the floor at the session. He condemned "international imperialism" for supporting racist regimes in southern Africa by holding sham elections in Rhodesia and Namibia to perpetuate the white minority rule there. He extended unreserved support to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the SWAPO. He asserted that the separate peace treaty Egypt signed with Israel "endangered the interests of the Palestinian people". He said Benin supports the idea of collective security to counter international imperialist manoeuvres in Africa.

President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone called on all member states to give full and generous military and financial support to the liberation movements. Proposing an all-party conference on Zimbabwe, he said, "My government wishes to place on record at this time our full commitment to a negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe involving all parties including the Patriotic Front". He said, "My government will give support to all efforts directed at resolving the Palestinian question and will reaffirm our belief in the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination in their native land." He urged Israel to show greater responsiveness to the initiative being taken by Egypt.

Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan strongly condemned the apartheid system in South Africa and the intensified aggression mounted by the South African racist regime against Lesotho. He called on black southern African brothers to close their ranks and avoid petty differences for the success of their liberation struggle.

President France Albert Rene of Seychelles said that the rapid escalation of superpower rivalry in the Indian Ocean is a matter of great concern to the Republic of Seychelles and to other peace-loving nations in this region. He said, "I would therefore wish to make a desperate plea to this organization on behalf of the countries of the Indian Ocean that we all use whatever influence or pressure which we can possibly exert on the superpowers to withdraw their forces from this area." "We must turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace without further delay," he said.

On the situation in southern Africa, Kenyan Vice-President Mwai Kibaki said, "We have to recognize that the task of decolonization is not yet over and that indeed the remaining part is as difficult as it is important." He called on OAU to intensify its support to the Namibian people in their struggle for independence and the United Nations to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

Zaire's Prime Minister Bo-Boliko proposed organising an all-party conference on the Zimbabwe problem. He said, "Although there is an African who serves as prime minister in Zimbabwe, in reality, the power is in the hands of the white minority. So that as far as Zaire is concerned, it's out of question to talk about recognition."

Libyan Secretary of Foreign Affairs Milad Shumayla devoted a large part of his speech to attacking Egypt for signing a peace treaty with Israel. He asserted in negotiating with the Israeli Zionist regime Egypt is committing "treason" against Africa and the Arab world.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Gedle-Giorgis Felleke denounced the British Government for attempting to lift sanctions against Rhodesia. He said, "Any move to recognise the puppet regime of Muzorewa or to lift sanctions imposed upon the illegal regime of Salisbury will be tantamount to aggression against all the independent states of Africa and we will be compelled to take appropriate measures to counter such moves."

President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso of the Congo dealt in his statement with the economic liberation of Africa. He said, "Whilst we intensify the struggle for the elimination of the racist regimes, the African people should undertake and develop the struggle for economic liberation in the vast portion of our liberated continent."

The Congolese president said, "Indeed, without economic liberation, the political liberation of our countries would have been based only on sand." He pointed out it is only through the establishment of large dynamic economic entities on the African Continent can African states hope to develop consistently.

President Godfrey Binaisa of Uganda declared, "Uganda stands foursquare behind the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe." He said the most determined, courageous sons and daughters of Zimbabwe who took up arms to gain liberty should be addressed to if peace is to be achieved in that area. He expressed disappointment over allegations of Tanzania's interference in the internal affairs of Uganda made at the current summit conference.

At the end of today's session, differences among some African countries over Tanzania's military involvement in Uganda came to the open when OAU Assistant Secretary-General Onu read, with the permission of the executive chairmanship of Nigerian President Obasanjo, a message attacking Tanzania sent by an organization called "Uganda Action Convention" to OAU President Tolbert.

EGYPTIAN PAPER'S VIEW OF USSR AFRICAN POLICY CITED

OW190409 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, July 18 (XINHUA)--"Moscow has proved to be fiercer, more cunning and malicious than the old-line imperialists," says a signed article in the Egyptian weekly AKHIR SA'AH today.

"The Soviet Union", it continues, "branded with all the traditional imperialists, has arranged coups d'etat through its agents in several places of the continent in the wake of their expulsion from Ghana, Egypt, Sudan and Somalia. Ever since its establishment of relations with Asian and African countries, the situation has become tense on account of Soviet interference in the affairs of those countries."

"Like the traditional imperialists," the weekly notes, "the Soviet Union is making one nation fight another, or making an Asian country invade another, just as what is happening between Vietnam and Cambodia." "Instead of fighting the battle themselves," it adds, the Soviets "drive others to fight battles for the fulfilment of their own ambitions, as they do in the Horn of Africa."

The weekly charges that the Soviet Union is selling arms to African countries in order to threaten the security and stability of the African nations.

I. 19 Jul 79

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

SPRY MARKET SECRETARY HOLDS TALKS WITH IRANIANS

OW181903 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, July 18 (XINHUA)--"The revolutionary changes in Iran have opened up broad prospects for a more comprehensive cooperation" between the two countries, said Imer Pulja, Yugoslav federal secretary for market and prices at the end of his six-day visit to Iran yesterday, Tehran TIMES reported today.

Formulation of a coordinated policy for the forthcoming sixth summit conference of non-aligned nations was one of the major results of the talks which were held between Iranian Vice-Premier Hossin Bani Assadi and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi on the one side and the Yugoslav federal secretary and his delegation on the other.

Pulja expressed his country's willingness to pledge close cooperation with Iran in working for the establishment of a new international economic order. During the talks, Pulja offered his country's aid to Iran in its drive to develop an indigenous industrial base in the form of technology transfer, technical training and cooperation.

The Yugoslav delegation also held talks with general managing director of the National Iranian oil company Hassan Nazih and agreements were reached on exporting more Iranian crude oil and natural gas to Yugoslavia.

BRIEFS

TECHNICIANS IN PDRY--Aden, 1 July--The Chinese technical group working in Aden salt works left here for home upon the completion of the third term of technical cooperation today. The salt works was expanded with Chinese aid under the agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed by the Chinese Government and the Government of Democratic Yemen. The project of expanding the salt works began in October 1973 and completed and handed over to the Yemeni side in June 1976 with a designed capacity of 150,000 tons annually. The Chinese technical group then remained to help in training and operation at the works. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1718 GMT 1 Jul 79 OW]

BURUNDI ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 2 July--Burundi Ambassador to China Simeon Sibomana and Mrs. Sibomana gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the National Day of the Republic of Burundi. Among those present at the reception were Lo Yuchuan, Chinese minister of forestry, He Ying, vice minister of foreign affairs, and responsible members of other departments. Diplomatic envoys to China of various other countries were also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 2 Jul 79 OW]

INSURANCE GROUP TO KENYA--Beijing, 19 June--A delegation of the People's Insurance Company of China headed by Lin Zhenfeng, deputy general manager of the company left Beijing today for Nairobi. They will attend the 16th meeting of the executive committee and the sixth general meeting of the Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurers there. After the meeting the delegation is to visit Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 19 Jun 79 OW]

VICE PREMIER GENG BIAO MEETS VENEZUELAN ENVOY

OW181327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Geng Biao met new Venezuelan Ambassador to China Regulo Burelli Rivas here this afternoon.

Geng Biao told the ambassador that China wished to exchange experience and expand cooperation with Venezuela in the field of oil production. Venezuela produces 120 million tons of oil annually, or an average of 10 tons per capita. Regulo Burelli Rivas said that Venezuela was ready to develop its friendly relations with the Chinese people. He pledged to contribute his share to this end.

LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS REACT TO FALL OF SOMOZA

OW181851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA)--The fall of Nicaragua's Dictator Anastasio Somoza has had a powerful impact in Latin-America with political circles in many countries feeling greatly heartened in their hope that the bloody conflict in that country would be brought to a speedy end and stability and democracy would follow.

President Aristides Royo of Panama in an press interview yesterday said that the resignation of Somoza and his departure from Nicaragua marked "the downfall of the last family dictatorship in Latin-America." It would serve as an incentive and example for the struggles on the continent against tyranny, he added. The Panamanian Government and people, he declared, were ready to provide aid to the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua.

President of Columbia Turbay Ayala, in an address yesterday afternoon, pointed out that in the fall of Somoza, people have come to see the process of democratization on this continent." He expressed the belief that the junta of Nicaragua's National Reconstruction Government will introduce democratic elections for the Nicaraguan people to avoid the re-appearance of a dynasty like Somoza's.

The vice-president-elect of Ecuador, Oswaldo Hurtado, in an interview with newsmen, congratulated the Nicaraguan people on their victory and expressed hope that stable and progressive democracy would now reign in Nicaragua.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez, now on a visit in Chile, said that it was his government's hope that the future Nicaraguan leaders would have real democratic aspirations. He added that he did not wish to see Nicaragua becoming a second Cuba, "because we know that if this happens, not only the centre American countries but the whole (Latin-American) continent will suffer," he said.

Pedro Pablo Aguilar, general-secretary of the Venezuelan Christian Socialist Party, said that if the democratic system is assured in Nicaragua, it will stimulate the democratization process in Latin-America.

Political circles in Peru are generally satisfied with Somoza's resignation. The spokesman of the people's party (APRA) pointed out that developments in Nicaragua had showed the way for the people to win freedom.

I. 19 Jul 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

L 1

PRC TO ALLOW FOREIGN AIRLINES TO USE NEW AIR ROUTE

OW181640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, July 18 (XINHUA)--China is allowing foreign airlines to use an air transit route from Hong Kong to the Sino-Burmese border, passing over Guangzhou, Kunming and Lincang. China also has opened Baiyun Airport in Guangzhou as an emergency landing airport for airliners from other countries.

She Yan, manager of the Hong Kong office of the China National Aviation Corporation, told a XINHUA correspondent that these measures are intended to help foreign airlines reduce the length of flights, make travel safer and more convenient for passengers, and save fuel at a time when various countries are facing an energy crisis and rising oil prices.

She Yan said he thought if the China Airlines in Taiwan applied to use the new route and landing privileges at Baiyun, it would get permission. "Taiwan is a province of China, and the people of Taiwan are our own flesh and blood," he said. "If foreign airliners are allowed to use them, why not our Taiwanese compatriots?"

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON SEEKING TRUTH IN ECONOMIC WORK

OW180741 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 17 July contributing commentator's article: "The Style of Seeking Truth From Facts Must Be Upheld in Economic Work"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 July--The article says: In his "Report on the Work of the Government" Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out: "The nationwide discussion on the criterion of truth has helped to emancipate the minds of the cadres and masses alike, breaking the mental chains fastened on them by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' and reviving and carrying forward the style of study long advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong, that is, the style of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and integrating theory with practice." In doing any work we must seek truth from facts and proceed from reality, all the more so in economic work, as well as in going after modernization.

The article analyzes the three salient manifestations in our country's economic work which have not been in keeping with the style of seeking truth from facts. The policy of developing agriculture and light and heavy industries has not been implemented properly over a long period of time; the targets set are too high; more and more resources have been devoted to capital construction. This demonstrates the importance of upholding the style of seeking truth from facts in economic work.

The article says: Ours is a big, poor country with a large population and a weak foundation. Although an industrial foundation has been built to a certain extent after 30 years of construction, it still remains an economically underdeveloped country. Our agricultural population occupies over 80 percent of the total population, and agricultural production accounts for a very large portion of our social production as a whole. This is precisely the point of departure for our four modernizations. For over 20 years, the correct policy of developing agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, in that order, has not always been implemented satisfactorily in our economic work.

Certain imbalances exist in our national economy at present which, fundamentally speaking, are the result of the detrimental massive sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for over 10 years. In these 10 years or more our national economy was in fact in a quasi-planning or planless state. There was no plan to speak of when the "gang of four" was on the rampage; planning was only a word on their lips. They described the situation as excellent, when the national economy was on the verge of collapse.

As we see it subjectively, our guiding principles and methods in economic work are not without defects and mistakes. While clamoring about "agriculture, light industry, heavy industry," our actions reflect "heavy industry, light industry, agriculture," in that order. A major weakness of our economic work is that we have not made serious efforts to conscientiously solve the peasant question and the agricultural question and to arrange plans for developing agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, in that order. To us, the lesson learned from failure in conscientiously implementing the policy of developing agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in that order is a very profound one, and it is now time for us to wake up. In fighting and staging armed struggle in the past we pursued the cause in a way compatible with conditions in China and followed the road pioneered by Comrade Mao Zedong of using the countryside to encircle the cities. The modernization program now being advanced must also be in keeping with conditions in China. Agriculture is the foundation of our national economy. The peasant question is always a question of prime importance in revolution and construction. The question of developing "agriculture, light industry and heavy industry" is in fact a question relating to the people's living standards. How can we talk about so-called economic construction when the peasants' living standards are not improved more substantially, their purchasing power remains low, they cannot afford to buy chemical fertilizer or tractors and the domestic market is stagnant? How can things go well when the living standard of workers and staff members is low and housing areas in the cities are not increased substantially? Stalin once said: While capitalist industrialization began with light industry, Soviet industrialization started from heavy industry. Although these words were applicable to the historical conditions in the Soviet Union at that time, they are not a universal economic law. Our country has its own concrete conditions. Some people have suggested that China should first develop labor intensive industrial departments that require relatively simple technical equipment and less of an investment, so that funds can be accumulated for developing them step by step into departments that will require a higher technical level, employ fewer people and use less investment. Such a view is not without reason.

Of course, we do not mean to say that we do not have to develop heavy industry or go after iron and steel production. What we say is that there must be an appropriate proportion, and arrangements must be made to develop agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in that order. To implement in a practical manner the policy of developing agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in that order and handle conscientiously the relationships among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry involves a series of policy questions that need to be resolved, including the proper arrangement of the proportion of investment. However, the essential prerequisite to all this is to solve the matter of ideology and understanding. It can be said that while no one now openly opposes the policy of arranging agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in that order, there are still people who violate and even boycott this policy under various pretexts and in various forms.

The article says: The financial and material resources of the state are invariably limited in a given period of time. It seems faster to get results by having various professions and trades do more things at once in a manner of 10,000 horses galloping ahead, but actually it would be slower in achieving results because haste always makes waste.

Doing more things at once like 10,000 horses galloping ahead amounts to having no proportion, and without proportion there can be no high speed. Reality, experience and lessons learned over the past years have verified this.

The article then analyzed the harm in setting high targets for economic construction. The article says: High targets are a salient manifestation of failure to proceed from reality and seek truth from facts in our economic work. They are also a major problem that has made us suffer losses over a long period of time, a problem that has not yet been solved. Comrade Mao Zedong said that in making plans, we should let "long sleeves facilitate dancing," and it is necessary to leave plenty of leeway. However, for many years we have not been doing very well in this respect. Our planned targets were always higher than could be achieved. Plans with an obvious gap were described as having "positive equilibrium," and as plans "that can be fulfilled completely with efforts." "Left" ideological tendencies were very serious in our economic work under the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Another major weakness in our economic work is that man's subjective initiative is exaggerated to depict man's potential as boundless. Need, not possibility, and subjective will, not objective conditions, are taken into consideration. To develop the national economy at high speed and to speed up modernization in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality, it is imperative to solve this question of high targets. The question of high targets in the final analysis is a question of whether to recognize or deny the inherent objective law of economic development. As we see it subjectively, everyone hopes that the socialist economy will be developed, the faster the better. This can be said to be the common aspiration of all people. However, how fast our socialist economy can advance cannot be determined simply by man's subjective desire. We must study scientifically the objective possibility for economic development and appraise it with a sober mind so as to make our planned economic targets more practical and without gaps and at the same time leave plenty of leeway.

Marx once said: Distribution of labor according to proportion is an economic law which should be observed in any society. It is also a primary economic law. He who violates this objective law will suffer the consequences he deserves. Practical experience has proved that comprehensive equilibrium and doing things according to proportion are out of the question if high targets are emphasized. Therefore, as far as the speed of economic development is concerned, we must increase speed in a stable, sustained and balanced way and should not expect miracles to appear after a short pursuit.

It has been proved by practice that as far as the entire national economy or a large department is concerned, such slogans as "doubling output" within 2 or 3 years are very dangerous and in fact unattainable. Even if we manage to achieve such a goal, it is most likely a false one, without practical results. During the past several years a number of units on some fronts achieved their goal of "doubling output." However, many of them did so with difficulties that created new problems. It is known from long experience that such practices will not speed up the development of production. On the contrary, they will slow down our progress.

In the course of actual development, the socialist economy has its ups and downs. But we must strive to maintain a steady progress and avoid sharp upheavals. We should make prompt adjustments as soon as we detect any problem. In other words, we must not do something rash and be overeager in seeking achievements when we make judgments and decide on guiding principles. Of course, we are not saying that the economic targets should be as low as possible. It is also a mistake if we do not try to accomplish something which can be accomplished objectively. We should promptly correct such a mistake if it happens.

I. 19 Jul 79

L 4

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

For a long time we have been unable to solve the problem of overexpansion of the scope of capital construction and concentrate our forces on major projects. This is another conspicuous feature of not seeking truth from facts and proceeding from objective reality in our economic work.

The article points out: We have been talking about this problem for a long time and have mentioned it frequently at meetings. However, we have done very little. This problem is of a disastrous nature. If we do not solve it effectively, it will certainly delay the development of our national economy and stall the progress of the four modernizations.

How can we solve this problem? In view of the various reasons for causing the over-extension of the scope of capital construction, we must pay attention to the following two points:

First, we must have a stable and practical long-range plan. Owing to interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," for more than 10 years we had no long-range plan, and the annual plan was made relatively late and was often changeable. This has brought serious harm to capital construction. The construction periods of capital construction are generally quite long, so it will not do if we only have an annual plan without having a long-range overall plan. It is quite apparent that the construction of production facilities is planned long in advance, and these facilities will be useless if the annual plan changes. Things such as operating in 1 year and then ceasing operation in the next needlessly extend the scope of capital construction.

Second, to narrow the scope of capital construction is an urgent matter at present. Leaders at various levels should resolutely concentrate all forces on major projects and narrow the scope of capital construction. It is imperative to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and meeting actual needs. They should familiarize themselves with the actual situation of all construction items and properly determine which projects should be built and put into operation and which projects should be halted in accordance with the party's policies. When we find that there are too many projects and some must be curtailed, leaders should not take the deceptive tactic of combining them. When we must decrease our investment, leaders should not cut funds equally for all projects, reduce investment without reducing construction items and changing the contents of projects, or let shortages of facilities and materials exist in major projects. The leaders in various localities and departments should organize and concentrate all forces and make unified arrangements for the employment of manpower, materials and funds. If we do not follow this method, we will not be able to narrow the scope of capital construction.

In conclusion, the article says: The entire economic work and the situation of our economy are rapidly improving as a result of eliminating the ultraleft line peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," implementing the effective policies of the party and the government and formulating a number of new plans which reflect actual conditions. The various localities should promptly shift the focus of work to socialist modernization, concentrate all efforts to promote the national economy, work with concerted efforts, heighten a fighting spirit, resolutely do well the 10 things emphatically pointed out by Premier Hua Guofeng in his report on the work of the government, win the first battle for the four modernizations and make contributions to the realization of the four modernizations.

BEIJING RIBAO INTERVIEWS ECONOMIST ON SERVICE INDUSTRY JOBS

OW180853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA)--Xue Muqiao, one of China's leading economists, is reported in today's BEIJING DAILY as saying that China should change the current system under which distribution of jobs is entirely controlled by the state.

I. 19 Jul 79

L 5

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In an interview with staff reporters, he pointed out that young school leavers now waiting for jobs must be encouraged to organize themselves into productive or service co-operatives. He added: "It won't do to ban totally services provided by individual labourers in cities, such as cobblers and people who sharpen knives and scissors."

Xue Muqiao is advisor to the State Economic Planning Commission and director of the commission's Research Institute of Economics. He quoted the Constitution of the People's Republic of China: "The state allows non-agricultural individual labourers to engage in individual labour involving no exploitation of others, within limits permitted by law."

Complete state control of the labour force was first tried out during the first five-year plan period (1953-57), the economist recalled. To solve the problem of unemployment, China adopted the policy described as "let five people share the food for three", meaning paying the workers lower wages so that more people could be employed. "The policy resulted in what can be described as 'five people doing the work for three'. Productivity of labour in factories became low and so did the management efficiency."

"A formidable army of labourers are bound to be saved as energetic efforts are being made to raise the per capita productivity to modernize China's national economy," he continued. "The size of the staff of many organizations will have to be reduced to raise efficiency. China now has 300 million farm labourers. When farming is mechanized, less than 50 million will be needed." In this situation, Xue Muqiao asserted, "the only solution is to expand production and try to provide as many productive undertakings as possible."

The current problem is that "there are a wide range of services badly needed by the people; at the same time, many people have no work....waiting to be assigned jobs by the state." He cited Beijing as example. "People find it difficult to have their clothes mended or furniture repaired. Why shouldn't jobless youth be encouraged to start small shops providing services of this kind?" Xue Muqiao advocated co-operative laundries to relieve people who have to spend hours on Sundays washing clothes. Such services would, he said, give "workers and students much more time for study and relaxation."

CHEN YONGGUI ATTENDS MEMORIAL MEETING FOR LI QINGYU

OW182050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0319 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 July--As a result of persecution under the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," Comrade Li Qingyu, member of the leading party group of the Ministry of Agriculture, assistant to the minister of agriculture and concurrently secretary of the party committee and president of the Beijing Agrotechnical Institute, died uncleared of a false charge on 19 March 1972 at the age of 61.

A memorial meeting for Comrade Li Qingyu was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing on 7 July 1979.

Wreaths were sent by Comrades Xu Xiangqian, Wang Zhen, Chen Yonggui, Wang Renzhong, Bo Yibo, Tan Zhenlin, Peng Zhen, Song Renqiong, Lu Tingyi and Su Yu. Wreaths were also sent by the State Council, the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Hebei provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Kunming Military Region, the leading party group of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the provisional party committee of the Beijing Agrotechnical and Chemical Institute, the Xingtai Prefectural CCP Committee, the Xingtai Administrative Office, the Nangong County CCP and revolutionary committees, the party committee of the Shilipu commune and the party branch of the Shilipu brigade in Nangong County.

Chen Yonggui, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, attended the memorial meeting. Also present were Comrade Li Qingyu's comrades in arms, including Chen Zaidao, Wang Congwu, Tao Xijin, Ping Jiesan, Zhu Muzhi, Yang Xiufeng, Yang Yichen, Liu Zihou, Fu Zhong and Xiao Han, as well as cadres of various offices under the Ministry of Agriculture, the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and other departments concerned and Comrade Li Qingyu's friends, totaling more than 600 persons.

Huo Shilian, secretary of the leading party group of the Ministry of Agriculture and minister of agriculture, presided over the memorial meeting; and Zhang Gensheng, deputy secretary of the leading group of the Ministry of Agriculture and vice minister of agriculture, delivered a memorial speech.

Zhang Gensheng said: Coming from a poor peasant family in Nangong County, Hebei Province, Comrade Li Qingyu was admitted to the CCP in 1929. He participated in the revolution in the same year. Following nationwide liberation, he served in such capacities as director of the Agriculture, Forestry and Water Conservancy Bureau under the North China Administrative Committee and director of the General Machinery Administration Bureau under the Ministry of Agriculture.

Zhang Gensheng added: A veteran member and cadre of our party, Comrade Li Qingyu was loyal to the party, to the people and to the great revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Courageous and indomitable, he was steadfast in his stand and defied dangers and difficulties in the protracted revolutionary struggle. Since nationwide liberation, Comrade Li Qingyu had always been engaged in agricultural work. Investigating and studying actual conditions, he worked hard and responsibly, thus contributing to agricultural mechanization.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON RESTORING REPUTATION OF CONDEMNED ECONOMIST

HK180724 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Gong Ming [7895 2494]] "Nothing Can Be Accomplished Well Without Democracy--the Reputation of Mr Ma Yinchu Should Be Restored"]

[Text] When I talked with people recently about the question of planned parenthood, many of them spontaneously mentioned Mr Ma Yinchu. A few days ago I heard Comrade Xin Yuling, one of the Beijing people's deputies to the NPC, speaking at a group discussion on "some comrades'" proposals on "controlling population growth" put forth when China's population stood at only a little more than 500 million. As far as I know, Mr Ma Yinchu was among those making proposals. Indeed, Mr Ma Yinchu took the lead in pointing out the need for "controlling population growth" more than 20 years ago, in the 1950's, when the great majority of our people were not aware of the population problem.

To bring people's attention to this question, Mr Ma Yinchu went around campaigning for this and personally visited many party and government leaders. He also submitted a formal motion at a National People's Congress in his capacity as a people's deputy. However, his proposal was not favorably accepted. Many times he came under fire from and was labeled as advocating "Malthusianism." He was subjected to unjust criticisms and attacks not only in the press but also in Beijing University where he was president. Finally he was relieved of his post as university president. This elderly scholar who had been enthusiastic about state affairs sank into oblivion. Today, after more than 20 years, controlling population growth has become a formidable task. When we think of the far-sighted proposal made by Mr Ma Yinchu, we cannot help saying with deep regret: If only we had listened to Mr Ma Yinchu's words and taken measures accordingly! The population problem in our country over the past more than 20 years has fully proven the correctness of Mr Ma's proposal and his foresight. Today it is absolutely necessary to restore the good reputation of Mr Ma Yinchu and clear him of all false charges that were made against him.

It is an unforgettable lesson that we must learn from the case of Mr Ma Yinchu. According to the law governing the process of cognition, the understanding of a certain objective truth finds its expression in the thinking of a minority of people, while the great majority of people--which may even include the leaders--may for a while lack an understanding of it. If a certain leader's understanding at a given time and place is made the criterion for deciding what is right and wrong, it is then inevitable that views which differ from the leader's, including correct ones, will be treated as "heretical beliefs" and shunned. Even when later developments prove the correctness of such previously rejected views, it will be too late to retrieve the losses which the state and the people have suffered. This is the first point.

Second, when someone who has given unpalatable but sincere advice is fiercely assaulted, other upright and outspoken men feel deeply disappointed and hold themselves back. This has a very bad effect on building up a democratic atmosphere, and flatterers get swollen with arrogance. Criticisms of Mr Ma Yinchu were mounted in the wake of the anti-rightist campaign in 1957 and they produced very bad results. Mr Ma Yinchu is a well-known democratic personage in our country. He was a noted economist even before the anti-Japanese war. During this war he was jailed for being the first man to expose the "economic dictatorship" of the four big monopoly capitalist groups in China represented by the Kuomintang. After the victory of the anti-Japanese war he fought in the forefront of each of the many anti-Chiang Kai-shek patriotic democratic movements in the area held by the Kuomintang. After the founding of the People's Republic, he was a member of the Central People's Government, the Standing Committee of the NPC, vice chairman of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Central People's Government, vice chairman of the East China Military and Political Committee and president of both Zhejiang University and Beijing University. He made contributions to the restoration and development of the national economy and higher education. One can imagine what kind of treatment members of the democratic parties and non-party democrats must have received when people like Mr Ma Yinchu also received this kind of treatment.

Third, it was at an NPC session, in his capacity as a people's deputy, that Mr Ma Yinchu put forth his proposal for "controlling population growth," and he was castigated for it. This points out the need to give full legal protection to the rights of our people's deputies. They must not be willfully subjected to arrest or trial. Their speeches or motions, whether they concern important state affairs or matters related to everyday life or whether their opinions differ from the leaders, should all be given patient and careful consideration. [paragraph continues]

Such opinions should be wholly accepted if they are entirely correct or partially accepted if they are partially correct. Even if a deputy's opinions are wrong or others have different ones, there can be an exchange of views, comradely discussions and mild criticisms. However, criticisms in a rough, extreme manner and suppression of views by relieving the deputy of his original post or posts should not be allowed. The same protection must be applied to ordinary people as well, regardless of whether or not they are party members and regardless of their previous position, family background and political performance. Every citizen should abide by these principles and help protect democratic rights. We must sincerely put into practice the saying: "Do not blame the speaker but be warned by his words." We must neither "refuse to listen to certain opinions because of the kind of people who voice them," nor "shun certain people because of the kind of opinions they voice." Only then can we solicit opinions from as many people as possible, pool everyone's wisdom and bring their enthusiasm into play. Only then can we succeed in making it impossible for people like Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to carry out evil work.

It is not easy to achieve this, because the feudalist autocratic system existed in China for several thousand years and its influence was spread far and wide. It takes a great deal of time and effort to get rid of it. Some people are still under its pernicious influence. They always consider themselves to be absolutely correct and different opinions to be wrong. They pay lip service to democratic centralism but are not accustomed to practicing democracy, because they feel at home only with "centralism." "Centralism" without democracy means the arbitrariness of a single person. If one gets used to issuing orders and receiving a favorable response and is not used to listening to different opinions or gets used to being the "master" and not a "public servant," or if one is not used to criticism and supervision by the masses and to listening to the people's proposals, not only one's personal prestige but also, and more importantly, state interests will be damaged. As has been proven by practice, many opinions first expressed by the masses of the people but later negated turn out to be correct in the end. Therefore, modestly and extensively listening to different opinions will enable us to make fewer mistakes, find less tortuous paths and pay a lower price for our progress. In short, nothing can be accomplished without democracy. The treatment of Mr Ma Yinchu more than 20 years ago when he raised the issue of China's population is an extremely striking illustration.

BRIEFS

PUBLICATION OF NEW LAWS--Beijing, 17 Jul--The Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and the Local People's Governments of the PRC, the Electoral Law for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses of the PRC, the Criminal Law of the PRC and the Law of Criminal Procedure of the PRC, approved at the second session of the Fifth NPC, have been published in a single edition by the People's Publishing House and will be distributed by the XINHUA bookstores in Beijing and various parts of the country beginning 16 July. This single edition in the Mongolian, Tibetan, Uyghur, Kazak and Korean languages will also be published by the Nationalities Publishing House. [Text] Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1436 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW]

NATIONAL SCIENCE COMMISSION--Beijing, 29 Jun--The party committee of the organs of the State Scientific and Technological Commission recently made a decision on learning from outstanding Communist Party member Zhang Zhixin. The decision called on all CP members, CYL members and working staff members to learn from the unselfish, dauntless revolutionary spirit of Zhang Zhixin and her loyalty to the party. It urged them to unite under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and to work toward building China into a modern, powerful socialist country. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0116 GMT 29 Jun 79 OW]

LIAO ZHIGAO ON DEVELOPMENT OF COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP UNDERTAKINGS

HK180911 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 18 Jul 79 HK

[Text] During the recently held Fujian provincial conference on urban work, the first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Comrade Liao Zhigao, stressed: Bright prospects exist for developing production and construction undertakings under collective ownership. We must adopt policies that help them develop and not any that impose restrictions on or attack them. We must never adopt policies that abolish them.

Comrade Liao Zhigao said: To realize a Chinese-style modernization, we must proceed from China's practical situation of having a huge population. Mechanized labor must be integrated with manual labor and ownership by the whole people must be integrated with collective ownership. Production and construction undertakings under collective ownership are of a socialist nature and part of the socialist economy. We must simultaneously develop ownership by the whole people along with collective ownership. We must clearly understand this point. Only by clearly understanding the nature of such undertakings can we adopt correct policies toward them.

In his speech Comrade Liao Zhigao noted: With regard to urban production and construction undertakings under collective ownership, party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over them, do well in conscientiously grasping them and help them develop in various fields. The policies adopted during the early years after liberation on utilizing, imposing restrictions on and transforming undertakings were aimed at transforming capitalists. It is now incorrect to adopt those policies toward socialist production and construction undertakings under collective ownership. It is wrong to adopt measures to abolish and eliminate them. We must energetically grasp the development of production under collective ownership and expand the employment range by developing undertakings under collective ownership. All undertakings under collective ownership such as production ones and catering services that can be established must be established. We must popularize the experiences of Fuzhou's (Anpai) and Zhangzhou's (Jiefang) neighborhoods. Many building units of all counties fall under collective ownership. However, the houses built there are not inferior to Fuzhou's. We must break with some conventions and assist these places to quicken the pace of building houses. Fuzhou has some small hotels under collective ownership which have good services. Some also offer food services. The masses are very pleased with their services. We must establish more nurseries and kindergartens. There are many ways and advantages for establishing such undertakings. In a word, we must adopt policies to support collective ownership and never adopt any that impose restrictions on or attack them.

ULANHU CONCLUDES VISIT TO QUAKE-STRICKEN AREAS IN JIANGSU

OW180513 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW

[Text] The central delegation with Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee as the chief, Cheng Zihua, minister of civil affairs under the State Council as the deputy chief and Comrade Cheng Siyuan as the delegation's secretary general has successfully concluded its activities to extend sympathy and regards to quake-stricken people in Liyang County, Jiangsu, and returned to Beijing this morning via special plane. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading persons of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial revolutionary committee Xu Jiatun, Hu Hong, Chu Jiang, Hui Yuyu, Zhang Zhongliang, Jin Xun, Gong Weizhen, Liu Lin and (Zhou Yifeng), as well as responsible persons of Nanjing PLA units and their leading organs Nieh Fengzhu, Zhan Danan, (Zhang Yehyin), (Guojinlin) and (Chen Dexian).

Also present at the airport were responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee and the provincial military district, the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee, the Nanjing Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the municipal CPPCC committee, the departments concerned under the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and various mass organizations. Also seeing the delegation off were leading persons of the Zhenjiang Prefectural CCP Committee.

During the past 2 days, the comrades of the central delegation went to the quake-stricken areas in Liyang County to extensively carry out activities to convey their sympathy and concerns. They enthusiastically talked to the broad masses and relayed the sincere regards and great concerns of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council. They encouraged the cadres and people in quake-stricken areas to bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of working hard and the spirit that men will triumph over nature and to rapidly overcome difficulties created by the earthquake. The great concern shown by the CCP Central Committee has given great impetus to the struggle waged by the people in quake-stricken areas in combating the earthquake and performing relief work. The broad masses of cadres unanimously expressed their determination to turn the great concerns of the party Central Committee over the quake-stricken areas into actual deeds, go all out, rely on their own efforts, develop production, rebuild their homes and win fresh achievements in the struggle to combat the earthquake and do relief work.

On 16 July the members of the central delegation divided themselves into seven groups to hold discussion meetings with the comrades of the departments concerned at the provincial, prefectural and county levels, discuss the various problems in the struggle to fight the earthquake and do relief work and formulate plans and measures.

JIANGSU CCP, REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES HAIL BUMPER HARVEST

OW181235 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Congratulatory letter issued on 16 July by the Jiangsu provincial party and revolutionary committees to the prefectures, municipalities and counties that have reaped a good summer harvest]

[Excerpts] Prefectural, municipal and county party committees, prefectural administrative offices and municipal and county revolutionary committees in areas that have reaped a bumper summer harvest:

After last year's big bumper summer harvest, you have now reaped an ever bigger harvest of the three cereals [wheat, barley and naked barley], rape and other summer crops. Seven prefectures have increased production in general. Many advanced models have emerged, including high-yield units that have further increased output and low-yield units that have now become high-yield ones. Xinghua County, which brought in a record high yield of the three cereals over a large area last year, has made a new record this year--a total output of more than 591 million jin, an increase of more than 131 million jin over last year. Yangzhong County, where per-mu yield of the three cereals was 698 jin last year, has continued to advance this year and set a new per-mu record yield of 784 jin. The total summer grain output of Donghai, Tongshan, Sihong, Shuyang, Huaian, Jianhu, Yancheng and Sheyang counties has each topped last year's record by more than 100 million jin. The total summer grain output of Ganyu, Xuyi, Lianshui, Hongze, Guanyun, Guannan, Jinhu, Huaiyin, Lishui and Liyang counties has increased by more than 50 percent over last year. The per-mu summer grain output of Xinyi, Xiangshui, Funing, Dafeng, Gaoyou, Baoying, Yizheng, Wujin, Danyang, Yixing, Kunshan, Wu, Wujiang and Luhe counties and Qingjiang and Yangzhou municipalities has increased by more than 100 jin over last year.

The per-mu summer grain output of Shazhou and Wuxi counties and Taizhou Municipality has broken the 600-jin mark. The total rapeseed output in 25 counties is more than double that of last year. The total rapeseed output of Huaiyin Prefecture is three times what it was during last year.

Because of the joint efforts of yours and the people of the entire province, the output of summer crops in our province has reached a new level. The total output of the three cereals of the province has exceeded 15 billion jin, and per-mu output 400 jin. Rapeseed output of the province has increased by 10 percent over what it was during last year. The provincial party and revolutionary committees take special pleasure in extending warm congratulations and cordial regards to you and to the vast numbers of party members, cadres and commune members in the rural areas that have reaped bumper harvests as well as comrades in all trades and occupations who have made positive contributions to agriculture.

JIANGSU PROVIDES AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SERVICE

OW180925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Nanjing, July 18 (XINHUA)--Jiangsu Province provided rural people's communes with loans of more than 716 million yuan in the first half of this year, 5.39 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. These loans are of the following types: They include loans for collective production and capital for factories owned by communes and production brigades and individual sideline production, in general to be paid back within a year at an interest rate of 3.6 per thousand. In addition, there are loans for communes and their sub-divisions to purchase farm machines at an interest rate of 1.8 per thousand. In case of natural disasters, the bank and credit co-ops will increase their loans. The loan service is one of the government's major means of accelerating agricultural growth. Since January 1, 1979, ten to fifteen year loans have been introduced for those production brigades that are badly in need of farm machines but are short of funds. Last year, Jiangsu Province was hit by an exceptionally severe drought. 1,100 million yuan, the largest annual agricultural loan for the province, was issued. In addition, the people's government made a grant to the province of 100 million yuan for diesel oil and electricity spent in pumping water to arid farmland. This and other factors helped the province overcome the drought and win good harvests of grain, cotton and oil bearing crops.

One third of the agricultural loans in Jiangsu Province come from the Agricultural Bank of China and the rest from rural credit co-operatives. Credit co-operatives belong to the collective economy of communes. Under the guidance of state banks, these co-operatives handle deposits from communes, production brigades, production teams and peasants, and invest this money in production or help peasants in times of difficulty.

Now ninety percent of Jiangsu's agricultural loans are used in production. In the early post-liberation years, 70 percent of the loans were spent on farm production and the rest on giving assistance to peasants. The agricultural bank and credit co-operatives supervise the use of loans that they make.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG WHEAT--Rushan County reaped a bumper harvest from its 420,000 mu of wheat fields. Both per-mu yield and total output surpassed last year's records by more than 10 percent. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jun 79 SK]

GUANGXI RIBAO STRESSES DOING WELL IN CRASH REAPING, SOWING

HK171059 Nanning Guangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jul 79 HK

[GUANGXI RIBAO editorial: "Go All Out To Fight the Battle of Crash Reaping and Sowing Well"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Guangxi's combat of crash reaping and sowing has now begun. With soaring enthusiasm, all rural cadres and the masses are going all out and adopting a combat attitude in dedicating themselves to crash reaping and sowing. After a half year of arduous effort and following the defeat of several natural disasters, this year's summer harvest has been the first victory by our region's rural cadres and masses since the shift in the party's work focus under the guidance of the spirit of the third plenary session. We must advance on the crest of victory. Not only should we reap early rice well, but also sow late rice well, tightly and properly grasp crash reaping and sowing as the current overriding central task in rural areas and find all means to reap a bumper agricultural bumper harvest for the whole year.

According to Guangxi's many years of experience, late rice must be sown before autumn begins. If we miss this season, we will not be able to avoid the cold dew wind and will face the danger of production decreases. The enormous decrease in late rice production in 1976 was a serious lesson from which we must carefully learn. This year's crash reaping and sowing period is shorter than in normal years. In other words, the interval between reaping and sowing has been shortened, resulting in an even more prominent contradiction between tasks and labor. What should we do amid this situation? We must appropriately mobilize the masses to discuss how to make the transplanting of late rice catch up with the season since the ripening season of early rice has been prolonged. Through discussions, we can enhance the understanding of cadres and the masses toward the urgency of crash reaping and sowing and lay down practical measures to carry out the production responsibility system in crash reaping and sowing. We must really concentrate the efforts of leaders and the utilization of the labor force and agricultural machinery to fight this battle well. Instead of interfering with this task, all other work should support and serve it.

This is the first year in the party's shift of work focus. To fight the first battle of the four modernizations and implement the principles of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy well, we must uphold the guiding ideology of taking agriculture as the basis and concentrate our efforts on promoting agriculture. To promote agriculture, we must plant our feet on solid ground and tightly grasp one link after another. Since we have given first priority to and gone all out to promote agriculture, we have at last conquered the long period of low temperatures and heavy rains. However, we should also see that since there has been very little sunshine this year, the early rice seedlings have not grown as expected. Moreover, since there has been relatively great decreases in sowing areas, the original plans and demands have not been fulfilled although there was a slight initial increase in production. Therefore, to fulfill the whole year's prearranged target, we must chiefly depend on the production of the year's second half. Apart from striving to increase per-mou yields, we must also find all means to expand the sowing area of late rice and other grain crops to do well in the second half of the year's production. It will be impossible to achieve a relatively great increase in production without a considerably large sowing area. In addition, the sowing area of middle-season rice this year is relatively more than in past years. If the middle-season rice grows well, the potential for increasing production will be great.

The whole region has already sown some 2.3 million mu of middle-season rice this year, which is several hundred thousand mu more than last year. If we tend the middle-season rice as we tend early and late rice, one crop of middle-season rice can yield (as much as) two crops.

In fighting well in crash reaping and sowing, we must first mobilize the socialist enthusiasm and creativity of the peasants. Premier Hua's government work report made at the second session of the Fifth NPC is a programmatic document to instruct the people of our country to carry out the current socialist modernization. We must carry out energetic publicity and study of this document and the seven laws approved at this meeting to make them known to every family and to make them become the actions of people of all nationalities and the motive power to push forward crash reaping and sowing. We must also do this to promote agricultural production.

The key in winning victories in crash reaping and sowing lies in strengthening party leadership. Leaders at all levels should go deep into the front and apply the basic principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth in practical work. We must emancipate our minds so that our thinking will be further integrated with the spirit of the third plenary session and second session of the Fifth NPC. During the practice, the more we emancipate our minds, the more our thinking will be in line with objective laws and reality. We must eliminate interference from the left and right, unswervingly implement the principles and policies of the CCP Central Committee and State Council, boldly solve problems and seriously regard crash reaping and sowing as the overriding central task of rural areas. We must seriously solve matters which impede the carrying out of this central task.

We must implement policies well and help production teams arrange for the labor force. The industrial and communication and finance and trade departments must take the initiative to go to the front, do well in the maintenance of spare parts and supply of lubricants for various agricultural machinery and solve those problems that need to be solved. We must grasp every second, take every kernel to the granary and insure improvement of the quality of all farm work.

We must find every means to solve the problem of getting manure needed for late rice growing in the second half of the year, strive to increase production of late rice and win the whole year's bumper harvest and greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of our great socialist mother country with practical actions.

HENAN FIRST SECRETARY DUAN JUNYI INSPECTS CROPLANDS

OW170535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0106 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 16 July--After reaping a bumper summer harvest, rural cadres and commune members in Henan are following up their victory by taking every measure to strengthen field management of autumn crops in an effort to achieve an all-round bumper harvest this year.

The total output of autumn grain in Henan Province accounts for approximately 60 percent of the annual total, but autumn grain production has remained low and unstable over a long period of time. To change this situation, the Henan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have attached importance to strengthening leadership over autumn grain production this year. Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, went to Xinxiang, Kaifeng and Xiangqi prefectures to study the situation and sum up the experience of reaping a bumper autumn harvest.

I. 19 Jul 79

P 3

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

The province has also dispatched more than 100,000 cadres to the agricultural production front to assist the commune members to combat drought, carry out sowing on a crash basis, strengthen the system of personal responsibility in field management and strengthen the system of labor management, thereby greatly stimulating the enthusiasm of commune members.

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI SWIMMING COMPETITION

HKL71037 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 79 HK

[Excerpts] Wuhan Municipality today held the "16 July" swimming competition to cross the Yangzi along with varied other mass swimming activities. Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Li Renzhi, Huang Zhizhen, Li Fuquan, Zhang Jinxian, (Liu Hegeng), (Shi Chuan), Xie Tangzhong, (Xiong Zisan), Chen Jide, Liu Huinong, (Li Jun), Xie Ziqun, Deng Ken, (Xin Fu), Xiong Fei, (Wang Deping) and others, responsible persons from the Hubei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Wuhan PLA units, Hubei Military District, Wuhan municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and Wuhan Garrison Command, came to watch the competition and warmly receive the athletes. Comrade Deng Ken, deputy secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the 1979 Wuhan "16 July" cross-Yangzi swimming competition organizational committee, spoke before the competition began.

BRIEFS

HUBEI FINANCE, TRADE FORUM--The Hubei Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a forum on finance and trade. The forum emphatically discussed the issues of how to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and further do well in promoting finance and trade work. The forum stressed that the finance and trade departments must continue to serve industrial and agricultural production and also the people's livelihood. They must resolutely implement the two documents on developing agriculture adopted by the third plenary session, support communes and brigades in achieving a comprehensive development in agriculture, industry and sideline production and further do well in improving the supply of materials for agricultural production. The forum also stressed supporting industrial production, particularly light industrial and textile production in order to improve market supply and increase the sources of commodities for export and also financial revenue. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 79 HK]

HUNAN'S INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Hunan's industrial production has steadily increased. By the end of last June, Hunan's total value of industrial output fulfilled 50.5 percent of the annual plan, up 9.1 percent as compared with the same period last year. Among the 80 major industrial products, 58 fulfilled over 50 percent of the annual plans and the output of some 60 had increased as compared with the same period last year. In particular, since the beginning of last May, the output of coal from key coal mines, electric power generation, chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, cotton yarn, cotton cloth and machine-made paper all surpassed their respective average daily output per month. The product quality of most of the enterprises was improved. The profits made by the local state industries fulfilled 57 percent of the annual plan, up 20.84 percent as compared with the same period last year. The chemical fertilizers front fulfilled 52 percent of the annual plan in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers, up 13 percent as compared with the same period last year. Last May, the key coal mines in Hunan produced 870,000 tons of coal; and they produced 880,000 tons of coal last June, surpassing the highest monthly output. The electric power generated fulfilled 54.4 percent of the annual plan, up 17.2 percent as compared with the same period last year. Railway freight transport fulfilled 50.4 percent of the annual plan. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Jul 79 HK]

AFP DISCUSSES POSSIBLE RETURN OF DALAI LAMA TO XIZANG

OW181603 Hong Kong AFP in English 1300 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[By George Biannic]

[Text] Lhasa, Xizang July 18 (AFP)--China would like to neutralise politically the 44--year-old Dalai Lama whose actions abroad, along with his still considerable religious influence in Xizang, are a tremendous nuisance to the Beijing authorities at a time when Tibetan "reactionaries" still aspire to independence. But while hoping for his return to China for those reasons, the authorities have denied the spiritual leader any future role and stated that he would be the last titular Dalai Lama, the 14th reincarnation of the first Dalai. The authorities also called for the disappearance of religion in Xizang as in the rest of China since it "hinders" the development of Tibetan society.

This message came as a **surprise** at a time when China is proclaiming its desire to see a return to the "motherland" by the Dalai Lama and the other Tibetan exiles who took refuge in India **after** the failure of the 1959 rebellion. It was put forward by several political non-religious figures in Lhasa over the past few days to a group of Beijing-based foreign correspondents. Today, they said, only 10 lamaseries remain out of 2,469 in 1960, while the number of lamas had dropped from 110,000 to between 1,000 and 2,000.

Posters here called for independence for the region at the beginning of the year, officials said.

A vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Xizang Autonomous Region, Redi, who is of Tibetan nationality, was quite specific about the subject. If the Dalai Lama returned to China, he declared, "The government will never accept him as a spiritual leader even though he may be considered as such by those who so wish", the believers. "There will be no new reincarnation. We will never recognise a new Dalai Lama", Redi said.

Several religious figures, including the current lama superior at Jokhang Lamasery, one of the most prestigious in Lhasa, feel the same way: The Dalai Lama is no longer recognized officially as the spiritual leader of the Tibetan Buddhists. Tudeng Ganda, who was the Dalai Lama's general secretary from 1951 until the 1959 Tibetan Rebellion, now believes that religion is "contrary to the development of society". He said the return of the Dalai Lama and of the 70,000-odd other Tibetan exiles would be aimed at "uniting all the people" in China.

A government official did not conceal the fact that the return of the Dalai Lama would put an end to political opposition from abroad and to criticisms of China's policy on Xizang for which the god-king is still demanding independence or a federation with China. Beijing **considers** this region an inalienable part of Chinese territory.

Questioned by the journalists, another vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, Lo-sang-tzu-cheng, expressed the view that the Dalai Lama had been forced into exile in 1959 "under the influence of the reactionaries". The official added, seemingly contradicting himself: "He does [word indistinct] to enjoy great prestige among the people, but he weilds considerable religious influence". This point on the Dalai Lama's religious influence was confirmed by Tibetans asked for their views, including former lamas, who did not hide their veneration for the living god, a symbol of nationalism as well as religion. They denounced the current "communist lamas" and the Panchen Lama, Xizang's number two religious leader who stayed in China in 1959 and is considered "bad" for his pro-China position.

Questioned about the future of the Dalai Lama if he chose to return to China as the government has officially stated it would like, Chinese and Tibetan officials would not give firm replies.

I. 19 Jul 79

Q 2

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

"If he returns, I am sure that the party and the government would take good care of him in an appropriate manner", the Dalai Lama's former general secretary said. But Tudeng Ganda, who has disowned his faith and taken up dialectic materialism, expressed the opinion that "the reincarnation of the 15th Dalai Lama depends both on the state of religion (in Xizang) and on the accord of the masses". He added: "If he returns he will simply be an ordinary Tibetan citizen".

But, this "ordinary citizen" would appear to be too embarrassing a personage to be made welcome in Lhasa, observers said after listening to various statements by Chinese officials and Tibetan dignitaries.

In spite of his pro-Chinese position the Panchen Lama has not been able to visit Xizang since 1964. He might come here later this year, it was learned in Lhasa.

Diplomats who are well-informed about the sub-continent and following this question closely believe the Chinese Government would not allow the Dalai Lama, symbol of Tibetan independence, to settle in Lhasa given his great prestige and a religious influence against which Beijing is fighting. They believe he could be offered an important post in Beijing such as vice-chairman of the National People's Congress. In that way he would have an official status in line with his importance, but he would wield no real power.

Thus the Dalai Lama, who is a great embarrassment due to his criticisms of the Chinese regime and its Tibetan policy from Dharamsala in India where he has lived in exile for 20 years, would be neutralized and the calls for Tibetan independence stifled.

AFP: XIZANG OFFICIALS DISCUSS INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

OW190131 Hong Kong AFP in English 2250 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Lhasa, Xizang, July 19 (AFP)--Posters calling for the independence of Xizang were put up in Lhasa in March, officials told foreign correspondents visiting the capital of this autonomous region of China. Meanwhile, during the visit, two People's Liberation Army women soldiers put up a wall poster revealing that a work group of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee had come to Xizang recently to "examine the working conditions of cadres and workers in Xizang."

Observers said the Central Committee mission confirmed the existence of major problems in Xizang as had been hinted in recent statements by the region's top leader, Reng Rong, and by the sending of several thousand Chinese cadres in the past few months.

"There were small-character posters in March which undermined the policy of national unity," said one Chinese official, a member of the Lhasa Revolutionary Committee, questioned by the journalists.

Mr Redi, a Tibetan national who is a vice-chairman of the Xizang Revolutionary Committee, was asked about "reactionary activities under the cover of religion", a topic brought up recently by Mr Reng Rong. He said that "some people have undermined the policy of unity among nationalities as well as production". Asked whether these people had called for the independence of Xizang, Mr Redi replied "yes, that's it". He added, however, that the problem was a minor one: "In fact it's not serious. It's not a large-scale problem," he said.

This was the first time since the abortive rebellion in 1959, with the opening up of Xizang to a large group of Beijing-based correspondents, that an official had talked openly of demands for Tibetan independence--and in Lhasa itself.

I. 19 Jul 79

Q 3

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

The Dalai Lama, Xizang's spiritual leader who has been living in exile in India since 1959, recently called for independence or for a federation between Xizang and China.

Xizang, "liberated" by the Red Army [in] 1951, had a local government up to the 1959 rebellion. It has been an autonomous region of people's China since 1965. Meanwhile, two women from the army's 18th group posted in Lhasa for 25 years complained strongly on a poster put up in the city centre that a Central Committee work group had recently refused to meet them and examine their "requests" under fallacious pretexts. "In our 18th Army group there are about 200 to 300 comrades who wanted to have a discussion with the Central Committee work group" but only a few succeeded in meeting its members.

"Treating us like this goes against the party's work style. The comrades who came to Xizang have not fulfilled the task given them by the Central Committee", said the two-page poster which drew large numbers of readers. Apparently put up on purpose during the correspondents' visit, the poster revealed that this was the first mission to Xizang by a Central Committee work group, a factor which hints at the importance of the problems that currently have to be solved in this autonomous region of China. The official authorities declined to give details about the aim of the mission. Meanwhile, a Tibetan source disclosed that big-character posters were put up in Lhasa at the beginning of the year criticising the policy being followed in the field of education.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU AGRICULTURE--Guizhou has sown rice on 11.14 million mu, maize on 10.32 million mu, soya beans on 4.44 million mu, miscellaneous food grains on 4.35 million mu, sweet potatoes on 420,000 mu, flue-cured tobacco on 850,000 mu, peanuts on 310,000 mu and sugar-cane on 100,000 mu. Beijing Prefecture has organized a big antidrought force of some 1.5 million people and used some 194,000 machines and tools to combat drought, transplanted seedlings on 270,000 mu, sown maize on some 1.8 million mu and irrigated flue-cured tobacco on 193,000 mu. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Jun 79 HK]

SICHUAN NATURAL GAS--Chengdu, 21 June--In the past few years the state has built four large-scale chemical fertilizer plants, each capable of annually producing 1 million tons of fertilizer, as well as a number of chemical fiber, carbon black and pharmaceutical plants in Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou provinces. These plants all use natural gas supplied by Sichuan Province as their raw material. These plants have been put into operation and with the increase in production, demand for natural gas has risen. Since the beginning of this year, the departments concerned in Sichuan Province have taken various measures to reduce the amount of natural gas consumed by plants and enterprises in Sichuan in order to insure the supply of natural gas to these chemical fertilizer plants. As a result, more than half a million cubic meters of natural gas have been saved each day while the industrial output in the province has continued to increase. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 21 Jun 79 OW]

XIZANG CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--During the past several years, an irrigation network comprising 40 reservoirs capable of holding 30 million cubic meters of water has been built and put into operation in Xizang along with 900 hydroelectric powerplants with a total generation capacity of 48,000 kilowatts. This new irrigation network is capable of irrigating 2.26 million mou or 64 percent of the farmland in Xizang. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Jun 79 OW]

I. 19 Jul 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

S 1

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO URGES DISCUSSION OF TRUTH CRITERION

OW141052 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Report on HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 12 July contributing commentator's article: "Popularize and Deepen the Discussion of the Question of the Criterion of Truth"]

[Excerpts] It has been more than 1 year since the question of the criterion of truth has been widely discussed throughout the country. This discussion has been a great movement for mental emancipation that has vital practical significance and far-reaching historical significance. Although our province has achieved great and marked success in launching this discussion, we must also realize that the development of this movement has been uneven. [passage indistinct] For various reasons some units have yet to organize discussion of this question. Particularly among the basic-level cadres of the party and among the masses, the discussion of this question has not been carried out.

Why is it necessary today to emphasize the need to continue this discussion and do it properly? Because the poison of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four is still affecting the minds of some people. Therefore, doing away with superstition and emancipating our minds still is an important task on the ideological front. For many years, Lin Biao and the gang of four, taking advantage of Comrade Mao Zedong's extremely high prestige among the masses, [words indistinct] regarded Mao Zedong Thought as absolute, deified our revolutionary leader and went all out to make his quotations the standard for everything. [words indistinct] Their bad anti-Marxist practices have left a deep imprint on some people's minds.

Although Lin Biao had long [words indistinct] and the gang of four have been overthrown for more than 2 years, their spirits are still obsessing some people's minds like [words indistinct]. It will take a long time and great effort before the evils they spread in the people's minds can be thoroughly eradicated, and the most powerful means to get rid of those evils that obsess the people's minds is the Marxist philosophic (?thinking) that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth.

Naturally, to earnestly study and implement the guidelines set by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and to correctly understand and implement the general and specific policies of the party, we are also required to properly discuss this question. The whole series of general and specific policies and measures put forward by the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng is based on practice and comes from the masses, reflecting the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the hundreds of millions of people. Therefore, as long as we uphold the principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, it is not difficult for us to understand these general and specific policies and measures. But if we view the party's general and specific policies with rigid or semi-rigid minds, we will not be able to understand them, and we will even suspect and [word indistinct] them and will hesitate in implementing them.

Some comrades maintain that the question of criterion of truth is a theoretical and academic question and belongs to the theoreticians, and that they only need to do their own production work properly. Therefore, they do not earnestly organize this discussion and do not actively take part in the discussion. Such an attitude is incorrect.

I. 19 Jul 79

S 2

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

While the question of criterion of truth is a theoretical one, it is also an extremely practical political question and a question of ideology and line that is closely related to all work and all comrades. Things that have happened in the last 2 years and more indicate that, should practice as the sole criterion of truth have not been upheld, the Tiananmen incident and the many major unjust, fake and erroneous cases would not have been completely reversed, the large numbers of experienced [words indistinct] activists of the older generation would not have come out to work again, the party's policies on cadres, intellectuals and (?classes) would not have been implemented, and the shift of emphasis of party work would not have been carried out.

Some comrades worry that discussion of criterion of truth will create an ideological confusion. Such worry is unnecessary. Lin Biao and the gang of four have created a great ideological and theoretical confusion, and only when we cherish the viewpoint of "practice first" can we really distinguish right from wrong, enhance our understanding and unify our thinking.

JILIN LEADERS CALL ON MODEL WORKER REPRESENTATIVES

SK190841 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jul 79 SK

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 July, Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, along with other leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, (Wang Daren), (Yu Li) and Yu Ke, went to the provincial guesthouse to call on model worker representatives and representatives especially invited to attend the provincial model workers' congress.

The leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees cordially inquired about the work, study and daily life of the model worker representatives and about the development of various undertakings in the minority-inhabited areas. In the course of the conversations, Comrade Wang Enmao encouraged the model worker representatives to continue their role as a leading force and a link in uniting and motivating the broad masses of staff members and workers to work together and contribute to the four modernizations. Filled with excitement, the model worker representatives of minority nationalities voiced that they would never fall short of the expectations of the leaders of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and would work single-mindedly for the four modernizations along with the broad masses of staff members and workers and do their best to win the first battle of the four modernizations. Song Renyuan, director of the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee, and others, also called on the model worker representatives.

LIAONING HOLDS MEETING ON IMPLEMENTING NPC DIRECTIVES

SK181421 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a reporter of this station, the fourth enlarged plenary session of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee was held from 9 to 14 July in Shenyang Municipality. The main tasks of this session were relaying and implementing the guidelines of the second plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress, discussing how to readjust the national economy and intensify socialist democracy and the socialist legal system in our province and mobilizing the people throughout the province to fight the first round well in realizing the four modernizations.

Attending the session were 59 members of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee and 92 observers including responsible comrades of the Liaoning Provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial people's procuratorate, provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus, some municipal revolutionary committees and prefectural administrative departments and counselors of provincial counselor offices. All delegates to the sixth enlarged plenary session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee also attended the session as observers.

At the session Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Ren Zhongyi delivered a report to relay the guidelines of the second plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress and Vice Chairmen of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Chen Puru and Hu Yimin delivered reports on economic work and on advancing socialist democracy and enhancing the socialist legal system respectively. Vice Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Huang Qudong delivered a speech at the closing ceremony of the session.

During the session, the participants conscientiously studied the government work report delivered by Premier Hua Guofeng and various laws adopted at the second plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress and further understood the important significance of the 3 year concentration on readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving of the national economy in realizing the four modernizations as soon as possible. They unanimously expressed firm support of all documents and decisions adopted at the session and pledged to mobilize and organize the vast numbers of cadres and masses to resolutely carry them out in all work in the future.

The session held: Over the past 2 years following the smashing of the gang of four, an enormous and profound change has taken place in the political and economic situation. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the vast numbers of cadres and masses have further emancipated their minds and made greater contributions; new achievements have been scored in the economic front in the province; a lively and inspiring new situation has been brought about on the agricultural front which was absent over the past many years. At present, crops are growing well, summer harvested crops such as winter wheat and rapeseed have had bumper harvests; the industrial, communications and capital construction front has been advancing steadily in the course of readjustment; the broad masses of staff and workers have been learning from Daqing to catch up with the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and are carrying out the movement to increase production and practice economy; relatively good achievements have been scored under the situation in which the fuel, material resources and raw materials are in shortage. On the financial and trade front a prosperous atmosphere has been brought about, the situation of market supply has been better than previous years, the village fair trade in urban and rural areas has been brisk, prices of all commodities have declined and the amount of procurement of export commodities and volume of exports have been increasing month by month. In the province the total saving deposits in both urban and rural areas have been increased by a large margin; residential houses under construction in urban and rural areas now cover 4,577,000 square meters and houses completed cover (?565,000) square meters. Since the beginning of this year, the province has provided jobs to a number of young people who stay at urban areas awaiting jobs according to the policy.

While confirming our achievements, we should also recognize that there is still a serious imbalance in the national economy and that many problems and difficulties need to be solved. All localities should carry out careful investigations and take effective measures to solve them in an active manner.

The session pointed out: It is necessary to concentrate our efforts on advancing agriculture. This is our main task in doing a good job in readjusting the national economy in our province. In the coming 3 years, the total grain output should be increased by more than 3.5 percent per year and the per-mu yield should be increased from the present 385 jin to 410 or 450 jin by then. Great efforts should be made to carry out farmland capital construction and continue to do a good job in installing complete sets of irrigation systems to existing irrigation projects. We should strive to complete in the main several large-size water conservation projects including (Biliuhe), (Hanghe) and (Paihe) reservoirs within 3 years. All localities should organize communes, brigades and farms to work out plans in accordance with their specific local conditions to transform mountains, tame rivers and reclaim wasteland and to change them into farmland so as to expand cultivated acreage by 1 million mu in the entire province by 1981. It is necessary to steadily carry out agricultural mechanization in accordance with local conditions. The 15 million mu of mechanized farming area should be increased to 25 or 30 million mu by 1981.

Efforts should be made to take effective measures to speed up the development of light industry and textile industry. It is necessary to strive to produce the short-line products which are urgently needed in markets and energetically raise the quality and increase the varieties of products. In the coming 3 years, the total output value of the light industry and textile industry in our province should be increased about 10 percent per year, some 300 kinds of new products produced and 300 new top-brand commodities improved and created. Great efforts should be made to develop foreign trade and exportation [words indistinct]. Volume of light and textile industrial products procured for exportation should be increased by 20 and 60 percent respectively per year. Priority should be given to supplying fuel, power and raw materials to the light and textile industries. It is imperative to accelerate the development of fuel, power and building materials industries. The coal industry should be readjusted in the course of advancing. It should [words indistinct] tap the potential of old mines and accelerate the construction of new ones simultaneously. During the 3 years of readjustment, all coal mines under the system of unified supply of needed materials should maintain their annual output at 40 million tons or higher and strive to make up unfulfilled plans in tunneling, exploration and stripping. It is necessary to speed up the construction of Shenyang and Jinzhou power stations and (Tantingshao) hydroelectric station.

The session pointed out: The emphasis of readjusting the metallurgical, machinery, chemical, engineering and electronics industries should be placed on raising the quality and increasing the varieties of products. Resolute efforts should be made to reduce the scope of capital construction projects and run collective enterprises so as to insure that the collective enterprises and service trades are substantially developed within 3 years in our province. It is necessary to strengthen financial and trade work, make proper arrangements for markets and raise the standard of people's livelihoods.

The session pointed out: It is necessary to establish a strong full-time law enforcement team, conscientiously strengthen the work of the judicial and public security organs and insure the implementation of all laws. Cadres at all levels, especially leading cadres, should take the lead in publicizing laws and abide by laws in an exemplary manner. [words indistinct] They should eliminate unhealthy ideologies, bureaucratism and [words indistinct]. Nobody is allowed to have the privilege to lord over and transcend the laws.

In dealing with those persons who violate the laws and disciplines, we should by no means abet or shield them because of their prestige, position and contributions. We should punish them according to the law.

The session called for efforts to stir up an upsurge to study, publicize and implement the guidelines of the second plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress throughout the province, adopt various forms to spread the guidelines to every corner of urban and rural areas and mobilize and organize the people of all nationalities to work with one heart and one mind to fight well the first round in readjusting the national economy greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of our great socialist new China with outstanding achievements and bravely advance toward the grand goal of socialist four modernizations.

BRIEFS

LIAONING YOUTH IN SCIENCE--The Liaoning provincial exhibition on scientific work by youth sponsored by the provincial scientific and technological association, the provincial education bureau, the provincial physical culture and sports commission and the provincial CYL committee opened in Liaoning on 2 July. Attending the opening ceremony were Huang Oudong, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, Chen Puru and Hu Yimin, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee and (Zhu-Chuan) and (Zhang Tiejun), Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee, (Wu Tieming), deputy secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee and responsible comrades of various departments concerned. Comrade Hu Yimin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the opening ceremony. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 79 SK]

LIAONING FAMILY PLANNING--The Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference on family planning work on 3 July. Present at the conference were Hu Yimin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Zhao Qi and (Zhou Zhiheng), vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee and responsible comrades of various provincial level departments, committees, offices and bureaus and mass organizations and comrades responsible for family planning work. Listening to the conference were leaders of various municipal, prefectural, county and district CCP and revolutionary committees and various party and government departments and mass organizations and comrades concerned. Comrade Hu Yimin and (Zhou Zhiheng) spoke at the conference. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK]

LIAONING COTTON CULTIVATION--The growing situation of cotton has been good throughout the province this year. Of the 518,000 mu of cotton fields in the province, about 60 percent have full-grown seedlings. A bumper harvest is expected. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK]

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